The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,013—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-23 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glenbrumia"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 5th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 8th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
DORUNDA.....	3,136.....	20th Jan. '90

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 28, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 5,000 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th January 1890. This Steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), midships. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 26th December 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN, will sail as above on 3rd January.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL at KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Parcels exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed in place in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, December 30, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

...TING CASES, DESPATCH CASES, LETTER CASES, BLOTTING BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
...cher's "Ready-to-hand" Writing Cases combines all the advantages of an ordinary ...sk with the convenience of a complete ...tionery Case, and the handiness of a Blot... Has Leather Pockets to hold supplies of ...erent sized Notepaper and Envelopes, ...plete with Blotter, &c.....from	27 0
...g Table Companions, in Morocco Leather. ... pockets for Notepaper and Envelopes, in... Pocket for Letters, &c., complete with ... bottle, Blotting Pad, Calendar and Memo. ...let arranged for each Day of the Week...	37 8
...c. do. arranged for two sizes Note ... Envelopes, inside Pocket for Letter, &c., ...plete with Blotting Pad, Scissors, Ink ...e, Box for Stamps, Pens, &c., and Letter ...ht	30 0
... do. as above, complete with ...ing Pad, Ink Bottle, Pen Cleaner, Pen, ...il, and Paper Knife.....Rs. 16 and	20 0
...r's Official Expanding Despatch Cases, ...eather Pockets for Official Papers, &c., ... for different sized Notepapers, Enve... Pocket for Stamps, fitted with Pen, ..., Spring Lock and Key, bound in ...co or Russia Leather, Quarto and Ful... ...zes.....Rs. 20 to	55 0
... or "Library Table" Companion. Has ... for Telegram Forms, Paper Envelopes, ...ards, &c., complete with Perpetual ...ar Paper Knife, Blotting Pad, ink ... String Box, &c.	22 0
...'s Two-fold Writing Cases, fitted with ...g Pad, Notepapers, Envelopes, spare ... for Papers .....Rs. 10-8 to	12 0
...g Alphabet Cases, Morocco Leather ... lettered divisions, size 9½ by 6 ins.	7 0
... Letter Cases with Pockets for ...velopes, Cards, Stamps, &c., three ...anding Pockets for Letters, &c., with ...ated rim and Patent Fastener, ... Leather.....	50 0
...ases and Blotting Books to match, in ... Persian, and Russia Leather, a great ... .Rs. 25 to	54 0
...oks in Checkered Persian, Roan, ...oco Leather, Quarto and Fulscap ... .Rs. 5-12 to	16 0
...sia and Morocco Leather, handsome... .....Rs. 20 to	35 0
...g Books with handsome painted ...Cover.....Rs. 9-8 to	16 0
...r Crests in pierced Silver supplied ... to above at reasonable prices. ...e Cases, Saddler's Leather, with ...s .....from	2 12
...ith extra Pockets and superior	7 8
...mp Russia or Morocco Leather ...r four Pockets.....Rs. 5 to	12 0
...ounted with Silver Cor... .....Rs. 12 to	22 0
...rior, with extra Pockets and ...ndar in Morocco or Russia .....Rs. 12-8 to	18 0
...d with Silver cor... .....Rs. 20 to	35 0
... superior Morocco or Russia ...or without Silver Corners.Rs.8 to	15 0
...ith Perpetual Calendar. Rs.6-4 to	18 0
...ard Skin, with two Pockets, from	10 0
... do. with Silver Corners	20 0
... Wallet Pocket Books, with self-... Flap, Small, Medium, and Large	Rs. 3-8 to 5 12

...HER & Co., Limited,
..., BYCULLA AND POONA.

...AZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one ...6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per ...

OFFICE SUNDRIES.

HARDMUTH'S PENCILS.—Round Black Lead for Office use, each As 2 ; per dozen Re. 1-3 per gross, Rs. 13
Ditto ditto Hexagon for Drawing, Architecture, &c., HB, FB, 2-B, 4-B, H, HH, 3-H and 4-H. each As. 4 ; per dozen Rs. 2-8 ; per gross Rs. 25.
FABER'S CELEBRATED PENCILS.—Prepared from the Finest Siberian Black Lead for Sketching, Engineering, School, and General use. Each As 2 ; per dozen Rs. 1-3 ; per gross Rs. 13.
FABER'S NEW POLYGRADE PENCILS.—Graphite de Siberie, de la Mine Alibert. Per dozen Rs. 3, per gross Rs. 33.
Do. New Patent Artists' ever pointed Pencils, each As. 10.
Do. Coloured Pencils, Pocket Pencils, and latest novelties.
TURKEY MILL BANK WRITING PAPERS.—No. 57, Large Quarto, Blue ruled faint, per packet of 5 quires Rs. 4-8.
WHITE FOOLSCAP PAPER plain, per quire As. 10 ; ruled As. 12.
Do. do. per 5 quires Rs. 3 ; ruled Rs. 3-8.
BLUE FOOLSCAP PAPER plain, per quire As. 12 ; ruled As. 14 ; ruled for account Re. 1.
Do do. per 5 quires Rs. 3-4 ; ruled Rs. 4-4 ; ruled for account Rs. 4-4.
ENVELOPES, per packet of 100, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
SEALING WAX, Red or Black, per Stick As. 4 ; per lb. Rs. 2-8.
Do. Red for Bunghy parcels, per lb. As. 8.
BLOTTERS AND BLOTTING PADS, from As. 14 to Rs. 4.
CAMDEN LINEN-FACED BLOTTING PAD, 8vo. As. 8 ; 4 to Rs. 1, Foolscap Rs. 1-4.
Do. do. do. double Folders, 8vo. Re. 1 ; 4to to Re. 1-12 ; Foolscap Rs. 2-8.
BLOTTING PAPER, Thick white, per quire Rs. 1-4 ; Thick Pink, per quire Re. 1-4.
Do. Camden Linen-faced, very absorbent, per quire Rs. 2-8.
MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS.—Per Box of Rs. 1-4 to Re. 1-10.
GILT "J" PENS.—Per Box of 6 dozen Rs. 2 ; Box of 12 dozen Rs. 3-12.
CORRESPONDENCE PENS.—Per Box As. 10 and As. 12.
BALL POINTED PENS.—Per Box of 18 As. 8 ; per box of 36 Re 1.
BRANDAUER'S CIRCULAR POINTED PENS.—Mail, Globe, Punch, and Gazette, per box of 1¼ dozen As. 6.
GILLOTT'S PENS.—Bank and Office, per box As. 10.
Do. Magnum Bonum, per box Re. 1-6.
MACNIVEN'S and CAMERONS PENS.—Hindoo, Owl, Phaeton, Pickwick, Waverley, Big Waverley, and Big J., per box 3 dozen As. 10.
INDIA RUBBER ERASERS.—Small, each As. 6 ; per dozen Rs. 3-8.
Do. do. Large, each As. 12 ; per dozen Rs. 8.
TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.—No. 1. from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 2-4.
Do. do. With double spring top and extra strong, from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 8.
Do. do. No. 2, each Rs. 3-4.
EXCISE INKS, As. 8 and As. 10.
POCKET INKSTANDS, from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 9-8.
CASKET INKSTANDS, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.
BRASS LETTER WEIGHING SCALES, on Wood Stands with weights from 4 and 32 ounces down to ½ oz., and 8 and 80 tolas to ½ tola, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 24.
THE HANDY LETTER BALANCE, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 10-8.
POCKET LETTER WEIGHERS, each Rs. 3-4.
LETTER COPYING PRESSES.—Quarto, with cast iron beams, each Rs. 45.
Do. do. 12 by 10 „ „ Rs. 49.
Do. do. Quarto portable, Hand Lever, „ Rs. 22-8.
M'CAULIFFE'S PRESS, inexpensive, each Rs. 9.
LETTER COPYING BOOKS.—

	250	500	1,000 leaves.
Octavo,	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 8.
Quarto,	„ 6	„ 7	„ 9-12,
Foolscap,	„ 7-12	„ 14	.....

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
AERATED WATERS,
IN SYPHONS.

Per Dozen,—Soda, Rs. 1-8 ; Lemonade, &c., Rs. 3.
Syphons allowed for on Return.

KEMP AND CO. LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.

RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 14-8.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.

HEMMED READY FOR USE.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

	Rs. a.
A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Whist, Cribbage, Bezique, Dominoes, two packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters, in compact polished Oak case	31 0
A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups Dominoes, Cribbage, Bezique, Whist, two packs each Bezique and Whist Cards with Bone Counters, in compact polished Oak case	45 0
A ROYAL CABINET WITH WINGS and two Trays, containing Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups, Cribbage Dominoes, Bezique, Whist, two packs each Bezique and Whist Cards with Bone Counters and Guide Book in handsome Oak case	66 0
BEZIQUE.	
Sets for two players, complete in Boxes, from Re. 1-4 to	3 0
Do. four do do. Rs 2-8 to	6 12
SUPERIOR PLAYING CARDS.	
DE LA RUE'S MOGULS, assorted pattern, from Re 1-6 to	2 4
GOODALL'S MOGULS,..... per pack	2 4
NEW YORK SQUEEZER CARDS, with round corners .....from Re. 1-14 to	2 2
Do do Pioneer, gilt edged, per pack	1 8
WHIST MARKERS.	
The "Camden," in rosewood, &c.....per pair	4 4
Do with Ivory Indicators..... „	7 8
DOMINOES.	
DOUBLE SIXES and DOUBLE NINES per set.....from Re. 1-12 to	4 8
CHESS BOARDS (MEN AND DRAUGHTS.) FOLDING MILL BOARDS, size 14, 16, and 18 inches.....Prices Rs. 4-0, 4-8 and	5 8
CHESSMEN for above, per set Rs. 3-12, 4-12 and	2 0
FOLDING RAILWAY BOARDS, complete with men, size 8, 10, and 12 inches, Price Rs. 8-8, 11-8 and	14 0
DRAUGHTSMEN. size 1, 1½, and 1¾ inch, Price Rs. 1-6, 1-12 and	2 2
AMUSING GAMES.	

CINGALESE,	FOLDING BAGATELLE
NAVAL BLOCKADE,	BOARDS,
SOLITAIRE,	A NEW GAME FOR THE
CRIBBAGE,	CHESS BOARD,
RACE GAMES,	KINDER-GARTEN,
FISHPONDS,	TABLE BILLIARDS,

AND PUFF AND DART GAMES.

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH COFFEE.

DELICIOUSLY Fragrant. Far surpassing the ordinary article.....Per 1lb. Tin Re. 1 0

KEMP & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S
ELASTIC ANKLETS
AND WRISTLETS

are strongly recommended to the frequenters of the Skating Rink, and to Polo and Lawn-tennis Players ; they strengthen the Muscles, and cause no inconvenience to wear.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PATENT SAFETY ROCKING HORSES.

MOUNTED on Polished Whitewood Frames, very strongly made, and perfectly safe for a Baby to ride.
Large Size, Rs. 70 ; Small Rs. 30 each.
A few of the common variety in Stock.
Large Size..... Each Rs. 25.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DESSERT FRUITS.

CRYSTALLIZED Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, and Ginger,	Per 2lb. Bottle	1 8
Figs in Layers	Per Box	1 2
Muscatel Raisins.....Large Bottles, each		2 0
Raisins and Almonds..... „ „		2 4
Very Finest French Prunes.....1lb. Jar		1 2
	2lbs. Jar	2 0
Fruits in Noyeau or Brandy, Apricots, Cherries, Chinois, Greengages, Pears, Mixed Fruits,	Per bottle	2 4
Preserved Ginger .....Per Jar		0 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

PATENT AMERICAN
SELF-PLAYING CARDS,
FOR TEACHING WHIST.

ONE, TWO, or THREE persons can play WHIST exactly as if FOUR were present.

THE CARDS WILL PLAY THEMSELVES ; will play with you or against you, and play the absent players' hands as if experts were present and held them.

THE PROPER LEADS, AND THE CORRECT INFERENCES.
WHIST PRECEPTS EXEMPLIFIED.

Each Pack plays 40 GAMES (160 Hands), and every hand a perfect example of THE Game of Whist.

PRICE Rs. 2-8 PER PACK.

IN BOX, WITH ANALYTICAL TREATISE ON THE GAMES.

THACKER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!

IMPORTANT !

Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back ...from	45 0
Ditto ditto in Silver .....from	28 0
Ditto ditto in Nickel Silver .....from	20 0

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.

An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.

The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.

The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture and at Sheffield Prices.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH. RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments..	...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	..Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS :

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
(But one)
of
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 3rd,
Under distinguished Patronage.

Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Office SOUNDY & Co.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY Jan 4th HUDSONS BENEFIT And Farewell Appearance of the SURPRISE PARTY IN BOMBAY.
4 CORNER MEN 4
Kiskey will appear.
SOLDIERS INSTITUTE POONA.
JANUARY 6th to 11th
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK.
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee, Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.
THE GRAND FANCY AND NATIONAL BURLESQUE COSTUME CARNIVAL
POSITIVELY ON FRIDAY, JAN. 10TH 1890.
Already a large number of Costume Registered.
Register your name and Costume, and Secure Tickets at once. A Splendid Dancing Programme of 10 selections. Skating until 12 o'clock.
A BRILLIANT GRAND MARCH of COSTUMED SKATERS.
New Exhibitions of SCIENTIFIC Skating and HURDLE RACING OVER CHAIRS BY MR. SIMMONS
NEW DECORATIONS CONTINUOUS MUSIC by TWO FULL BANDS.
No tickets are to be sold at the doors on this Night.
Admission, Rs. 4, Front reserved chairs Rs. 6. Back reserved Seats Rs. 5.
Tickets can only be procured at the Rink.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSION.

THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 4th inst, at 8-45 p.m. for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour.
Band and Refreshments on Board,
Tickets.—One Rupee, from
THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row and Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE
TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. NORRIE MITCHEL & Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay are no longer my Agents, for any purpose whatsoever.
I have appointed as my Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers &c., of Bombay, who are empowered to act for me and on my account in all business transactions, and to whom all inquiries respecting my machinery, etc., should now be addressed.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889.
SAMUEL BROOKS,
Cotton Machinist.
Union Iron Works, West Gorton, Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, Manchester.

WITH reference to the above ADVERTISEMENT all information and particulars respecting Machinery &c, manufactured by Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS will be furnished by us on application.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Importers, Khetwady, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.
TENTH EDITION.; FORTIETH THOUSAND.

THE UNIVERSE.—A Study of Contrasts in Creation, and Marvels Revealed and Explained by Natural Science. By F. A. Pouchet, M.D. With 272 Engravings on Wood and a Coloured Frontispiece. Cloth 7s. 6d.
From the *Times*:—"We can honestly commend this work, which is admirable, as it is copiously illustrated.

NOW READY, Vols. I., II., III and IV.

BLACKIE'S MODERN CYCLOPÆDIA.
A Handy Book of Reference on all Subjects and for all Readers. With numerous engravings and maps. To be completed in eight volumes, published quarterly, square 8vo. cloth 6s. each; or half morocco, 9s. 6d. each.
From the *Saturday Review*:—"Comprehensive without being bulky. The information is succinctly given, sufficiently copious, and strictly relevant."
BLACKIE & SON, LONDON.

NEW REMEDIES.
JUST UNPACKED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

SANTHA.—A Digestive Extract of Tea. Made instantly in Cup or Teapot. Is absolutely the only Tea free from the injurious effects of Tannin, and is the only safe Tea for WEAK DIGESTIONS.
The *Lancet* of May 4th, 1889, says:—"The preparation of this Tea Extract, for such it avowedly is, is founded on true scientific principles, and Santha Tea deserves careful consideration. In Santha the Aroma and the Caffeine are preserved, and the Tannin is neutralised and rendered innocuous."
The *London Medical Recorder* of Feb. 20th, 1889, says:—"This is decidedly a new departure in dietetics. . . . well adapted for the use of Tea Worshippers and others, whose digestive apparatus, resent the indigestion of the ordinary Infusion. . . . We have examined the Tea from which the Extract is made, and can certify that it leaves nothing to be desired."
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4.
KOPTICA.—A new Herbal Extract; a speedy complete and Permanent Cure for NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATIC GOUT, TIC-DOLOREUX, CRAMP and PAINS in the JOINTS, FLESH, and NERVES.
Per Bottle Re. 1.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
From a long experience both practical and experimental as a general
TOBACCONIST
I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the
PUBLIC IN GENERAL
Of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my
SPECIALITIES
and stock in trade.
FRESH SUPPLIES.
ADDITIONAL BRANDS.
NEW CATALOGUE.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
Replete with all the latest novelties affording an unrivalled selection.
J. NEUBERG,
5 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS,
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE HALL,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING
and on following nights
WITH A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
"FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY"
Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats ..... " 2
Gallery ..... " 1
Plan and tickets at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Limited,
or at the Hall upon evenings of CONCERTS.
Doors open 8-30, Concert at 9, Carriages at 11 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY, from 4 p.m. to 12.
ENTRANCE and RIDE, 4 Annas.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
First Dance of the season in the
GRAND ORNATE
DANCING HALL,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.
The Band of the Marine Battalion will attend, and Dancing will commence at 9 p.m.
ENTRANCE—
Gentlemen ..... Rs. 2
Gentleman and Lady ..... " 2

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports' for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, a rrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs 10
Single Copy ..... Annas. 4

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January 1890.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs.	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.		500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...		400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...		180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Olives Farcies.	Asparagus.
Onchois a Huile.	Stewed Spinage.
Anchoise a Saumure.	Moutarde a l'Estragon.
Fruits a l'Eau de Vie.	Haricot Verts.
Champignons de Paris.	Boneless Sardines.
Moscardine Al Naturale.	Boneless Mackarel.
Fonds d' Aartichauts.	Petit Pois Fins.
Artichauts Verts Entiers.	Minestra Verde.
Pate de Foi Gras Truffe.	Biscuits, assorted.
Lamproie a la Bordelaise.	Prunes.
Flageolets Moyens.	Jams Jellies, assorted.
Pomi d'Oro al Naturale.	Soups assorted.
Mortadella Sausages.	

BOLTON AND COMPANY
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED!
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS!
From the First Manufacturers at only ½ anna to Rs. 4-8 each.
The following Selections have been carefully sorted, and are now offered at such low rates that competition is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE:—
THE FIVE-RUPEE PACKET.—32 handsome Cards Every design different. Only Re. 1.
THE TEN-RUPEE PACKET.—20 beautiful Cards. Every design different. The grandest offer ever made. Only Rs. 2.
THE TWENTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very elegant Cards. Every design different. A splendid assortment. Only Rs. 4.
THE FIFTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very choice Cards in Satin, Silk, Fringed, Embossed, &c. Only Rs. 10. The Most Extraordinary Value Ever Offered!
Money returned at once if not approved of.
MILLER AND CO.,
13½ Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890.—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth bound.—Price Re. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Poroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"ZOROASTRIANISM IN THE LIGHT OF OCCULT PHILOSOPHY." Price 8 annas. Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co., Meadow Street.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—IRANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

OUR FISH POND will be OPEN for a few days only. All Surplus Stock cleared, at eight annas per dip, everyone satisfied. Apply sharp, SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, for a Bachelor in the Fort for one month only. State terms. Address "X," care of this office.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared of the finest selected Java Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary Java Cigars and all lovers of this brand should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COLONEL and Mrs. MIDDLETON have spent a month at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, and have been well satisfied with the food, attention, and civility of the Proprietor.

MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS—A most reliable and efficacious vegetable remedy in Cholera, Diarrhœa, Colics, Vomiting and Looseness of Bowels. It has saved thousands of lives. Condemn it not without a trial. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. For cures see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, one or two second hand CRIGHTON COTTON OPENERS, single Beater. Apply to J. P. care of this Office.

WANTED.—Manager Printing Establishment, large contracts Knowledge—all branches stereo, bookbinding, &c., Might bring small capital. Pay and shares profits. Apply stating term to X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, is the most airy and commodious Hotel, unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ss. Ague-Mixture, and our Scaff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, 364 LOOMS, in good working order. For particulars apply to the Manager Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PHILE & Co., Ld.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHAILLS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Apollo Street to Church Lane, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. King, King & Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

SILVER. Presentation Cups and Goblets, Silver presentation Caskets, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, silver Mugs for children, and All kinds of Silver Ware for the Table, or Ornamentation, on view in immense variety at Messrs. MARUCK and Co., Ld., Silversmiths, Bombay and Poona.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY NEAR MUSJID BRIDGE, MANDVIE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd January 1890, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MAHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Bai Manockbai and Mr. Rustomjee Muncherjee Mody, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 12th July, 1883, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Tricumjee Morarjee:—
All the right, title, estate, and interest of the mortgagees Bai Manockbai, widow of Muncherjee Rustomjee Mody, and her son, Rustomjee Muncherjee Mody, or French Dubash, in all that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, lately in the sub-district of Mandvie, but now in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 231 5-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by Musjid Bridge street, on the south by Surat street, on the east by the property formerly of Lalljee Narunjee, but now of Momabai, widow of Bharmul Purbut, and on the west formerly by vacant land, belonging to the Port Trustees, but now by the property of Cumaly Soorjee, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 5,340 and 5349, and street Nos. 343½ and 47, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Thucker Tricumjee Morarjee and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, solicitor to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 3, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 23, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
The property of the late D. Ardesar Jamsetji Bhajiwalla.
1 second han 1 strong-glass fronted brougham.
1 " " mail phaeton.
The property of other gentlemen.
1 Country-bred pony, gallops well, and warranted free from vice.
1 handsome strong English built Victoria.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 light pony cart or tonga.
1 showmugger cow with calf
1 Country-bred pony quiet to ride and drive, gallops well and warranted free from vice.
1 brown Waler colt. A good opportunity for any gentleman requiring a weight carrier to hunts with the Bombay Foxhounds

BONA FIDE SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at P & O Co.'s Buildings, Mazagon, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, three light hanging kerosine lamp, fancy table ornaments, a mahogany semi-grand pianofortes, Carpenter's tools, Garden pots, &c., the property of the late S WHEELER
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT CHAMAN, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.
On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.
A number of new Persian and Arab horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, &c., &c.
The horses are now on view

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany Grand Square pianoforte, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size Madras cane matting &c., &c., the property of the late M. W. J. BEST, Exchange Broker.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
Also the property of gentlemen
Rifle by Grener D B central fire
Gun and rifle combined D B central fire by Wilkinson

AUCTION SALE OF TUTICORIN COTTON (S W.D)
On THURSDAY, the 9th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gun Powder Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the agent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Bombay, as advised by their Marine Surveyors, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following bales of Tuticorin cotton shipped by Messrs. Darley and Butler, of Tuticorin, per the s. s. Nurjahan voyage, 28 for transhipment at Bombay for Liverpool.

Tiny D B & Co—	5	bales cotton.
Tiny D B & Co—	168—11	" "
Tiny D B & Co—	171—43	" "
Tiny D B & Co—	172—39	" "
Tiny D B & Co—	173—25	" "

Damaged by salt water while in process of being transhipped.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 3, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.
BONA FIDE SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Rampart Row, above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid dining drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table cutlery, fancy flower vases, Hinks, lamps, fancy pictures, &c., the property of PROFESSOR P. PETERSON.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF CASHMERE, TWEED, AND COATING.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 case	12 pieces	fancy check Cashmere.
1 "	16 "	bird's-eye Cashmere.
1 "	12 "	fancy check Tweed.
1 "	12 "	diamond bird's-eye Cashmere.
4 cases	24 "	fancy check Coating.
1 case	12 "	all-wool check and stripe Coating.
1 "	20 "	colored Coatings.

The pieces will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th inst at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Square pianoforte in very good order, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a handsome grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, single and English-made double harness, rich China and Japanese flower vases and flower jars, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, superior table ornaments, handsome 1, 2, and 3-light, Hink's hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots and hanging baskets, books, &c., the property of ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view
The property of another gentleman—
1 light self-driving phaeton in very good order with removeable coach box

SALE OF SEED PEARLS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaitha Ruttonsey.
No. 293—1 parcel containing 6 bundles seed pearls weighing 4,277 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings
5 " dhoties
7 cases prints
10 bales grey jacconets
5 " madapollams
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons
1 Cottage pianoforte
2 cases fancy flower vases
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum—
H K 253 L—20 dozen Mother-o-Pearl boxes
912—5,139 tobacco boxes
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham with a grey C B horse and harness.
1 strong-built waggonette.
1 handsome new Victoria with removeable coach box.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered
Also "Good chance to Breeders"
"A handsome showy strong, well bred quiet high caste grey "Najde," Arab mare, foaled twice in Arabia. Such a chance was never offered before; also been ridden as a hack by an European gentleman."
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 3, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STONE ENGRAVING.
THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.
On TUESDAY, EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.
The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE and COWASJEE CURSETJEE in the trade or business of Dubash and General Merchant, under the style or firm of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED. In future the business will be carried on by the said HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE on his own account alone under the name and style of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE and all debts due to the firm should be paid to him.—Dated this 31st day of December 1889.
HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE, Dubash.
CAWASJEE CURSETJEE, Dubash.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FARES
FROM and after 1st January 1890, the ordinary First-class Fare will be reduced from 18 to 12 pies per mile, and the ordinary Second-class Fare will be reduced from 9 to 6 pies per mile, upon this Railway.
Except in special circumstances and on special occasions, Return Tickets will not be issued.
JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th December 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

EVERY MAN
INTERESTED in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent for three stamps. Address Mr. E. NORTON, 249½, High Holborn, London Eng.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.
THE acting Agent is prepared to receive his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 (Gun fire) on FRIDAY the 3rd January, offers for purchase of any quantities of the following Broken Cast weighed over and delivered on the spot:—
Viz:—200 tons Broken Pot sleepers
600 tons Broken P. W. chairs
Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon where they can be seen on application.
Delivery to be taken within 3 months from date of acceptance of offer.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.
Payment must be made before delivery.
The acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Store Keeper.
Store Keepers' Office, Parel, 23rd December 1889.

CAMP BLANKETS, Chocolate, with colored stripes: size, 8 ft. by 5 feet. Rs. 4-3 each.
Thick White COTTON WRAPS, 7½ ft. by 4 ft. colored headings, very warm and strong, and appreciated by native servants in lieu of Blankets. Re. 1-6 each; or, Rs. 15 per dozen.
Address: ELGIN MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1886 of the Legislative Council of India entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1886, notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HENRY CHARLES REEVES, formerly of Witley, near Godalming in the County of Surrey in England, but late of No. 9, Garden Terrace, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex England, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps deceased, who died at No. 9, Palace Garden Terrace, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, on the 11th day of March 1889, and of whose property and effects Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, were on the 14th day of December 1889, granted by the Right Hon'ble the Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. DADABHOY MANECKJEE DUBASH, of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of BERTHA MARY REEVES, the Widow and Executrix named in the said deceased, and the Executrix named in the said will, for her use and benefit and limited until she shall obtain probate of the said will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Mr. Dadabhoy Manejee Dubash, at their office, National Bank Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, their names and addresses in writing, and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890, as after that date the said Mr. Dadabhoy Manejee Dubash as such administrator will pay over the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, to the said Bertha Mary Reeves, as the person entitled thereto, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and the claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.
this 19th day of December, 1889.
PAYNE, GILBERT AND SAYANI,
Administrator's Solicitors.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 12 (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper at Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the undermentioned days, against each, for Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for 1890-91.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars, can be obtained on application at the following Offices:—
Sugar for issue to Barracks and Hospitals under Schedule No. 26 A ..... On 6th
Provisions, Mutton and miscellaneous articles at Perim, under do. No. 1, Perim. Do. do. at Zaila, under do. No. 2, Zaila. Do. do. at Berbera, do. No. 3, Berbera ..... On 7th
Water supply at Zaila, under local schedule .....
Ghee, Curry Stuff and Country Drugs, &c., under Schedule No. 25..... On 10
Materials for repairs of articles of line gear for Transport Cattle, do. No. 12 A. On
Dhall, Jowaree, Rice, Salt, and Wheat under schedule No. 17 ..... On
H. CLOWES,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Poona, December

NOTICE.
BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure to apply for a price list of
S. L. NORMAN AND Co.,
REGULARITY AND PROMPTITUDE CERTAIN.
DO NOT DELAY IN SENDING YOUR ORDERS.
S. L. NORMAN AND Co.,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL SUPPLY AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.
Price List post free on application.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the Times and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERC.
Price 8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

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ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Commander R. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 4th of December, and called at Queenstown 6th December. She brought 71 officers, 17 ladies, 7 children, 1,153 European rank and file, 36 women, and 54 children. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

Lieut-Col R W Studdy, 1st Manchester
Surgn-Maj and Mrs J S H Boileau and child, Medical Staff
Surgn-Maj H W A Mackinnon, Medical Staff
Major C F W Moir, 2nd Leicester
Major E C Browne, 2nd R Scots Fusirs
Major H Cooper, 1st North Lanc
Major and Mrs F Beaufort, R A
Major E H Pickwood, R A
Major and Mrs F M Bland, R A
Surgn A E J Croly, Medical Staff
Surgn and Mrs J Watson, child, and ayah, Medical Staff
Major and Mrs A J Price and 3 children, 2nd West York
Captain J W Ruddock, 2nd Durham L I
Surgn O G D Mosse, Medical Staff
Surgn and Mrs E Butt, Medical Staff
Capt and Mrs J Kellie, child and ayah, R A
Surgn and Mrs J D Moir, Medical Staff
Captain and Mrs H D Buisson, 2nd Lincoln
Captain W H Duffin, 2nd R Lanc
Captain S E G Lawless, R H A
Lieut A B Hamilton, 1st R A S Borderers
Lieut J Marriott, 1st Norfolk
Lieut A W Baker, 2nd Dur L I
Lieut B W J Alexander, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Vety Surg E J Lawson, A V Dept
Vety Surg and Mrs E W Learder, A V D
Lieut L F J de V Stokes, 2nd Lanc
Lieut C E Hill, R A
Lieut W Malleson, R A
Lieut A J Pelcher, R E
Lieut-Adjt W Trigge, 3rd Dragn Gds
2nd Lieut E Winton, Ms Staff Corps
2nd Lieut J W Whitehead, 1st Wiltshire
2nd Lieut and Mrs C S Harvick, 2nd Devon
2nd Lieut W T F Horwood, 5th Lancers
2nd Lieut E W Grimshaw, 2nd R Dub Fusrs
2nd Lieut C H B Higginson, 2nd R Dub Fusrs
2nd Lieut J D Sherer, R A
2nd Lieut C W Grey, 2nd Dur L I
2nd Lieut A Means, 2nd Royal Lanc
2nd Lieut W L Loring, 2nd Warwick
2nd Lieut G F Gardiner, 2nd West York
2nd Lieut R A Crewe Read, 2nd Gloster
2nd Lieut F E Geoghegan, 2nd Gloster
2nd Lieut A G Mann, 2nd Derby
2nd Lieut H A Carleton, 1st Hants
2nd Lieut W Lowndes, 2nd R D Fusrs
2nd Lieut G A Bosher, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut H P Cumming, Dur L I
2nd Lieut G T Young, 2nd Warwick
2nd Lieut R B Fife, R A
2nd Lieut L L Heppey, R A
2nd Lieut W A Fisher, R A
2nd Lieut C A Cleghorn, R A
2nd Lieut D F Tullock, R A
2nd Lieut W E Young, 7th Dn Guards
2nd Lieut H E Costerill, 2nd R W Surrey
2nd Lieut R H Raymond, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut G M Scriven, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut H E Cheyne, 2nd Liverpool
2nd Lieut H C Holman, 2nd Devon
2nd Lieut H Gordon, 2nd Leicester
2nd Lieut J A S Tredgold, 2nd Leicester
2nd Lieut R E Blaine, 2nd R Scots Fusirs
2nd Lieut W F Smith, Royal W Fusrs
2nd Lieut E E Bonsfield, 2nd L S Wales Bord
2nd Lieut C J Cumberlege, 1st K O Scott Bord
2nd Lieut F Barges, 2nd Gloster
2nd Lieut J L Powys, 2nd Oxford L I
2nd Lieut F V Hawks, 1st North Lanc
Rev J Harrigan, R C Chaplain
Miss W Wilson, Ms Staff Corps
Miss Leach, Indian Staff Corps
Wife of Surgn M I F I Bancard, Ms Med Dept,
Wife of Qr-Mr D Strachan and child, 2nd Wiltshire

MADRAS.

COLLECTORSHIP OF CHINGLEPUT.—It has been finally decided that Mr. McCartie, the acting Collector of the Neilgherries, is to have the coveted appointment of Collector of Chingleput. Mr McCartie will, however, not enter upon his duties as such at once on the retirement of Mr. Lee Warner early next month, but will continue at the Neilgherries for some time ; his place at Chingleput being occupied *pro tem.* by Mr. G. Power from the Godavari District. Should, however, Mr. Power, owing to the present tour of H. E. the Governor in the north, be unable to take up his duties at Chingleput, Mr. Mullaly, the Sub-Collector, will be in charge of the district till relieved by Mr. Power.

SALVATIONISTS IN COURT.—Six soldiers of the Salvation Army, *viz.*, S. Jackson, Egammoothoo, Yadussingum, Maduramuthu, Samydasen, and Alloluthathe, were put up, says the *Hindu*, before Mr. W. Scharlieb at the Egmore Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, charged with wilfully obstructing the thoroughfare near the iron bridge, Chintadripett, by collecting a crowd round them by preaching, thereby preventing a free passage of the above thoroughfare, on the 28th instant, at the instance of Parusaram, police constable No. 354. His worship remarked that as the defendants are disposed stoutly to contest this case and are prepared to call a number of witnesses and bring charges of ill-treatment against the police, he would adjourn the case till the 6th proximo.

THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT OOTACAMUND.—Mr. McCartie, the Collector of the Nilgiris, has recommended that the proposed Agricultural Exhibition at Ootacamund, be held in October instead of May next, as it is better suited for a good show, the crops being then harvested, and a large quantity of vegetables, fodder and grain can be exhibited. The following additions to the prize list are suggested by the Collector :—Bulls bred in this Presidency and those imported ; sheep, goat and pigs ; wheat, barley and peas ; and fruits. Cows to be divided into those bred in this Presidency, and those imported. A fee of 8 annas is to be charged for admission up to 2 p. m. daily. Prizes are also to be given for ponies bred in the Madras Presidency, dairy produce, poultry, and implements and machinery. The exhibition will be held in the market buildings, which the Municipal Council of Ootacamund has promised to lend, provided the show is not held on a Tuesday or Wednesday, which are market days.—*Madras Mail.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey ...ect. Via Suez, perfect.
...ent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via ...ey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
...a.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.
Direct Cable, perfect.
...—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
...ia Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
...rinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams ...Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.
...mail closes at Zanzibar at 8 a.m. on Satur... instant.

...GN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

...es of foreign messages received at Bombay ...ed Kingdom during the 24 hours ending ...he 2nd Jan. 1890.

	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
...	1	8	43	10	3
...	2	4	48	...	37
...	2	6	58	1	23

...ce in longitude allowed for.
... in the transmission of messages to ...the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 2nd Jan.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
...	1	53	...	2
...	...	28	...	1
...	...	41	...	1

...INTO declares that in Matthew ...edocles on Ætna" we have the key ... of looking at life. Arnold could ... to the ills of existence, nor the ...ld, but still he viewed his life as ... he saw causes worth labouring

...K AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, ... essentially complexion soap is ...beneficial in use, especially where ...or has become roughened by ex... It never irritates, and hence ...pleasantly purifying tendency, is ... in hot climates. A luxury for ...h. Indispensable for children. Sold by all chemists, Agents, ...Bubay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Twickenham, 1,608 tons, Captain R M Cox, cleared yesterday for Genoa &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J Forbes arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 78 deck passengers.

H M I M S Clive, Commander Chopland, sailed yesterday for Quilon and Rangoon, with Lieut C J Windham, 22nd Ms Inft and Asstt Apoloy Brodie, Med Dept, as passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain John Swan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Lang, Mr and Mrs Cael and child, Miss Tullock, Lieut. Schofield, and Mr Taylor.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan	A	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Kt of St John	2146	Bovis	C	K Nixon & Co.
„ Henzada	1577	Avern	D	B I S N Co.
„ Twickenham	1608	Cox	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Salla aut	2114	Webber	N	H A L Baladina.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Maritimes Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Peninsular	2711	Webber	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Belgravia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Po	1934	Anfossi	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F. Bozzoni.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Sigger	7	A H L & N Co.
„ Elektra	209	Lussich	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Arabia	674	Tice	9	B I S N Co.
„ Europa	14 3	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2351	Fowler	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Mosambique, &c.
	City of Dublin (s).	Swan	Liverpool, Dec 5
	H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile	Evans	Portsmouth, Dec 24

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	H M S Clive	Chopland	Quilon & Rangoon

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday
Steamer Po, for Genoa, &c
„ Henzada, for London, &c
„ Malda, for Zanzibar, &c
„ City of Dublin, for Liverpool
„ Blackheath, for Marseilles, &c

The steamer Twickenham, Captain Cox, cleared yesterday for Genoa, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
29 Cy. of Calcutta s .. Thomas ..... Glasgow, Nov 22.
Thorndale s ..... Etherington... Antwerp, Nov 2.
British Empire sp Kydd ..... New York.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29.—Steamers Purace, Nevasa and Chyebassa. Ships Dawpool and Primrose Hill.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
30 Bucephalus s .... Newcastle.
Loodiana s..... .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
28 C. Macphersons.. ..... London.
Patroclas s .... London.
29 Java s .... Calcutta.
Dalhousie I M S .. .. Rangoon.
Booldana s .... Negapatam.
Mecca s .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—250 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 28 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 115 bales cotton, E Habib ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 42 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 55 bales wool, J N Bhanjee ; 60 bales wool, M H Kazrany ; 450 bales wool, G Toolsedas; 93 bales wool, N Lalljee ; 52 bales wool, C Vussonjee ; 45 bales wool, B Boga ; 75 bales wool, K Jaiths; 5 cases silk piecegoods T Gopaljee ; 100 bales rags, V Kachra and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 16,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—300 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—2 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 9,900), The New Oriental Bank.
Britannia s—13 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy ; 400 cwts teelseed, Bull Bevan and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,289 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Durham s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,960 cwts bone meal, C Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

Twickenham s—2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy.
Po s—780 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros.
Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Dora Foster s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 430 bales cotton, 200 cwts horns, and 325 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Po s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dora Foster s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt, Errant s—1,050 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 30 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills and Co; 81 bales cotton, P F Talati ; 111 bales cotton, and 1½ cwts sandal wood, S N Talati and Co ; 8½ cwts ivory, C Ebram ; 21 cwts kismiss, 14 cwts angoor and 12 cwts cloves, M H E Elias ; 100 cwts onions, B Ambooji ; 72 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 27 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 20 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 33 chest, opium, C Ebram; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 17 chests opium, M H E Elias ; 8 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 5 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee ; 33 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 15½ chests opium, Tata and Co.
Bisagno s—50 cwts sandal wood, F M Chinoi ; 860 cwts raisins, P T Talati; 80 cwts ooplate, R Jewraj

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—12 chests opium, B Balchund; 14½ chests opium, J Chetram ; 19 chests opium, Tata and Co; 9½ chests opium, S Ramnath ; 33 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 93 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 12½ chests opium, D Ramcoover ; 25 chests opium, R Hurbillas ; 123½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 12 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, N J Sassoon

SIR MICHAEL MORRIS, now Lord Morris of Spiddal (not Spittal, as suggested by contemporaries), had an affectionate farewell from Bar and Bench in the Four Courts, Dublin, and his *signalement* is that he is the oldest sitting judge in the kingdom, as he had been the earliest promoted to wear the ermine, and that during that time, since Lord Derby's administration, he had never had to sentence a criminal to death.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Parker, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Dept, from furlough, from England.
Sinclair, Lieut, Bo, 7th Bo. Infy, to appear before Board, from Mhow.

JANUARY 1.

Nelson, Capt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on leave from Poona.
Mosse, Lieut, Bo, 20th Bo. Infy, on leave, from Deesa.

JANUARY 2.

Schofield, Lieut, Bengal, Punjab Infy, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Price, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Belooochis, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind.

DECEMBER 31.

Campbell, Major, Bengal Ordnance Dept, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

JANUARY 1.

Southey, Lieut, Ms, 1st D C L S, to join 1st Belooochis to Karachee.

JANUARY 2.

Allysort, Surgn, Medical Staff, to rejoin.
Wilkinson, Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty to Peshawar.
Collins, Major, Bengal, 2 Battn, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 3.

Watson, Surgn, Bengal, Ms, on duty, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding. Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1890.

1. Time-table of Practice and Competition for the Bayley Shield and Wyer Cup :—

	Bayley Shield.	Wyer Cup.
January 1890.	150, 300 and 500 yards, seven shots each distance. 150 yards, 4 shots kneeling, and 3 standing ; 300 yards, 4 shots kneeling, and 3 shots standing; 500 yards, 4 shots prone and 3 kneeling.	700 and 800 yards, ten shots at each distance. Position any.

Monday, 13	D Co. Practice	A Co. Practice
Tuesday, 14	E do do	C do
Wednesday, 15	B do do	L H do
Thursday, 16	F do do	A Co. Competition
Friday, 17	D Co. Competition	C do
Saturday, 18	E do do	L H do
Monday, 20	B do do	D Co. Practice
Tuesday, 21	F do do	E do
Wednesday, 22	A Co. Practice	B do
Thursday, 23	C do do	F do
Friday, 24	L H do do	D Co. Competition
Saturday, 25	.....	E do
Monday, 27	C Co. Competition	B do
Tuesday, 28	L H Co. do	.....
Wednesday, 29	A Co. do	F Co. Competition

2. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday, the 4th instant.

3. The Regiment will parade for Route Marching on Monday, the 6th instant. Fall in at the Cruikshank Road End of Parade Ground at 9 p.m.—Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutriments.

4. The Regiment will furnish a Guard of Honor on Tuesday, the 7th instant, consisting of Captain J. P. Baird, Lieut W Jefferies, T. W. English and one hundred Rank and File, to fall in at the Secretariat at 3-30 p.m.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1890.

For the week commencing 30th Dec. 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

To-day Friday 3rd January 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Headquarters.

2. The Signalling class will meet on the Oval on Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock.

3. On Saturday, the 4th January, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12-5" R. M. L. Guns.—Dress, uniform and helmets without ball badge or chin-chain.

4. There will be Class-firing at Coorla this morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time).

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* 2nd January 1890.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant F G Beville Staff Corps, 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :

Major F H Forjett, SC, Surgeon-Major A F Surgent Indian Medical Service.

Colonel J P Grant, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 1st January 1890, on a pension of £783-5-0 per annum payable in England subject to Her Majesty's approval.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Dr T Cooke, or until further orders :—

Mr S Cooke, MA, FIC, FGS, A M I C E, to act as Principal of the College of Science, Poona.

Mr R G Oxenham, MA, to act in the First Grade of the Educational Department.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air	69%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	86·9
Maximum do do (read at 8 a.m.	70·9
General Directions of Wind	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	214

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 1.

10 p.m.	74·0

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	74·7
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·1

A YOUNG man of 33, the Mayor of Liesing, near Vienna, has been tried at the local assizes for shooting his father. Both men were of an excitable temperament, but while the father was an industrious citizen, the son was described as a good-for-nothing fellow and fond of drink. The son, who was in the pay of his father, a manufacturer, quarrelled about his salary, and concluded the dispute by shooting his parent dead. The accused, who fired two shots, showed extreme repentance for the act, but declared that the weapon went off accidentally.

A PAPER published at Shanghai asserts that it learns from Pekin that a feeling of uneasiness exists in China, because the Emperor and Empress have been "unlucky," and adds :—"The misfortunes that have happened since the present Emperor's succession, have revived the discontent that was felt at the irregularity of his succession, which found expression at the time, as will be remembered, in the suicide of one of the Censors. We would earnestly impress upon the naval authorities that no treaty port in the Empire ought to be left without a man-of-war this winter. There is no special antipathy to foreigners, but their safety may easily be involved in some tumult that may arise from causes entirely unconnected with their presence.

THE Queen has been living a curiously retired life since her return to Windsor, even her daily drives being taken in the gloaming, her Majesty only returning to the Castle in time to dress for dinner. It has, however, been late every night ere the Queen's light was extinguished, as her Majesty's private correspondence has been frequent and voluminous of late, and her nerves in a state of tension by no means conducive to perfect health. If the weather continues raw and cold, the Court will probably leave Windsor the day after the memorial service, as the Queen's physicians are anxious to stave off any return of the rheumatic and neuralgic troubles, as they entail the use of sleeping-draughts: which are, of course, things to be avoided if possible.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32° C) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30 061	+ ·005	— ·031	W	6	51·2	76·1	48·1	+1·7	40	...	...	...	—0·49a
Agra	29·972	...	— ·084	N W	7	52·3	77·6	46·6	—0·1	47	...	...	...	—0·17a
Allahabad	30·029	+ ·049	— ·113	W N W	6	54·1	77·0	49·4	+3·3	49	...	0·01	—0·38b	
Jhansi	30·076	+ ·061	— ·052	N W	4	58·7	80·4	55·9	+7·3	43	...	...	—0·24b	
Jacobabad	30·046	— ·019	— ·113	Calm	2	48·6	81·4	44·1	+3·2	58	...	...	...c	
Karachi	30 029	— ·056	— ·115	N E	7	53·0	82·6	54·0	—0·1	61	...	0·03	+0·03b	
Ajmere	30·148	+ ·001	— ·049	Calm	2	47·7	76·7	42·4	—0·4	63	...	...	—0·18	
Deesa	30 063	— 0·09	— 0·54	E N E	10	52·2	87·2	50·9	+0·1	30	...	...	—0·15b	
Rajkot	30·032	+ 0·03	— 0·76	E N E	5	60·0	85·9	50·5	...	45	...	...	—0·35b	
Neemuch	30·132	+ ·019	— ·021	Calm	2	56·7	78·7	44·9	—3·4	57	...	...	—0·32c	
Indore	30·141	+ ·028	— 0·11	Calm	1	52·4	80·1	44·2	—6·4	61	...	...	—0·66b	
Sangor	30·077	+ ·028	— ·077	W S W	4	57·2	77·3	49·9	—0·2	37	...	...	—1·53b	
Jubbulpore	30·122	+ ·020	— ·057	S E	1	48·0	76·9	40·4	—6·9	72	...	...	—1·10b	
Hoshangabad	30·119	+ ·022	— ·047	Calm	1	50·9	81·8	47·8	—3·9	83	...	...	—1·37b	
Khandva	30·110	+ ·022	— ·011	Calm	2	53·8	84·2	46·5	—4·1	55	...	...	—1·01a	
Raipur	30·045	+ ·043	— ·059	N	4	60·7	82·0	52·3	—1·3	53	...	0·01	—1·02b	
Nagpur	30 072	+ ·035	— ·052	N N W	4	60·1	84·7	52·2	—2·0	54	...	...	—1·50b	
Amraoti	30·055	— ·004	— ·054	E N E	5	65·5	87·1	57·3	+1·2	32	...	...	—1·70b	
Akola	30·072	+ ·013	— ·051	Calm	4	58·9	86·5	46·7	—5·7	48	...	...	—1·20b	
Surat	30·018	— ·011	— ·055	N N W	L	60 9	90·1	56 1	...	68	...	...	—0·13c	
Malegaon	30·108	+ ·030	— ·030	W N W	4	57·4	86·4	48 0	—3·2	41	...	...	—1·29b	
Bombay	29·990	+ ·003	— ·055	E N E	9	71·8	86·9	69·8	+1·3	82	...	...	—0·77b	
Poona	30·116	+ ·041	— ·022	Calm	5	56·1	87·9	49·9	—5·0	52	...	...	—1·63b	
Sholapur	30·083	+ ·027	— ·031	S E	7	62·1	89·7	51·3	—5·0	46	...	...	—1·69b	
Ratnagiri	29 991	+ ·022	— ·022	Calm	5	73·8	92·4	61·1	—4·9	45	...	...	—0·68b	
Belgaum	30·010	+ ·012	— ·046	E N E	3	65·9	84·2	52·0	—4·9	35	...	0.34	—1·61b	
Goa	29·993	+ ·003	...	E	2	74·0	82·0	71·0	...	95	...	0.04	...b	
Karwar	29·962	+ ·026	— ·037	N E	3	62·6	89·3	59·1	—6·6	79	...	...	—3·04b	
Mangalore	29 988	+ ·037	— ·039	E	3	70·0	89·3	66·9	—3·1	80	...	3·58	—0·10	
Calicut	29·978	+ ·024	— ·044	E N E	5	72·4	87·3	62·7	...	83	...	4·08	—3·35c	
Cochin	29·992	+ ·021	+ ·003	Calm	L	75·0	86·2	69·7	—1·7	68	5	8·61	—1·43b	
Bangalore	30·063	+ ·006	— ·058	N N E	4	64·5	78·0	51·9	—5·3	60	3	1·26	—3·19b	
Secunderabad	30·067	+ ·003	— ·081	Calm	3	55·6	86·1	52·6	—4·1	74	...	0·79	—1·30b	
Masulipatam	30·011	+ ·023	— ·043	Calm	1	67·9	85·0	61·2	—5·3	79	1	4·02	—4·25b	
Bellary	30·052	+ ·017	— ·018	Calm	3	68·0	87·9	54·8	—5·2	52	...	0·66	—1·64b	
Cuddapah	30·030	+ ·014	...	S W	...	65·4	87·0	59·3	...	76	...	3·73	—3·20b	
Madras	30·013	+ ·025	— ·054	N N E	5	73·7	83·7	67·2	—1·6	79	3	15·31	—8·44	
Coimbatore	30·045	+ ·019	— ·035	W N W	2	64·2	86·3	60·8	—3·9	86	3	1·66	—4·10c	
Trichinopoly	30·028	+ ·012	— ·023	E	4	69·4	85·6	61·9	—5·4	77	3	5·15	—3·94c	
Negapatam	30·000	+ ·026	— ·024	N N W	5	73·7	81·4	68·2	—3·7	74	6	15·12	—15·78c	
Colombo	29 974	+ ·027	— ·038	N	11	79·0	87·0	69·5	...	66	5	15·22	—4·88b	

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M, Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Gale of wind. b Fine clear weather. c Fine weather with passing clouds.

SUMMARY.—The barometer has risen at all stations except Jacobabad, Karachi, Deesa, Amraoti, Surat and Mangalore, where a slight fall has taken place. The small barometric depression which lay yesterday in the neighbourhood of Allahabad has moved in a north-westerly direction, and appears now to be near Agra, and strong winds are blowing in its neighbourhood. Pressure is below the normal average everywhere (except at Cochin), the deficiency being somewhat considerable in Gujarat and the North-West Provinces. Abnormals point to the probable existence of a small disturbance to the westwards of Sind. Winds are very variable in the Madras Presidency and appear to be westerly to north-westerly in the North-West Provinces and also locally at Saugor, Nagpur, Surat and Malegaon. In all other districts north-easterly to south-easterly winds are predominant. The winds of the past 24 hours have been light to moderate all over the country except in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces where they have been high. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Karachi and Deesa and 8 miles at Allahabad, Bombay and Calicut. The maximum temperature continues to be above the mean average all over India, and the excess at Jacobabad amounts to nearly 8°. The highest maximum temperature above 90° was 92° at Ratnagiri and about 91° at Surat. The nights are very hot for the time of year in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and locally at Jacobabad, but in all other districts they are cooler than usual. Humidity has risen in Sind and skies are partially cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, and also at Cochin and Bangalore. No rain

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NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the RECEPTION COMMITTEE and of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION will meet at the Apollo Bunder at 2-45 p.m., on FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd instant, to bid good-bye to Mr Charles Bradlaugh, M. P. and Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.

DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA.
For the Secretary, Reception Committee.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

Our commercial review again embraces a period of but three days owing to the New Year holidays, during which the banks have been closed, and business generally, more or less suspended. A better export demand, however, was felt for Cotton after last mail left; and at the beginning of the present week a considerable arrival business was done in the staple mainly by local Mills. Wheat has been steady when not firm, but less has been doing for export, and prices are unchanged. Seeds have been, at most, in but moderate request, and Linseed has given way a little in value. A large business in Exchange on last mail day was followed by a quiet though steady, and subsequently by a firm market, the rates for Bank and Private Paper closing for the holidays at an advance of 1-32d. on the quotations given in our last report. Money continues to become less easy, and the Bank of Bombay rate has been raised to 7 per cent. Government Paper has declined 9-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are steady at previous quotations, but with a little more demand. Imports are quiet and generally unchanged.

Money has been getting dearer, and though the Bank of Bombay was open for business for only two days and a half after the date of the last Statement, the Returns issued on Monday disclosed a further decrease of over 23½ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance, reducing it to some 83 lakhs. The heaviest item going to make the falling off was Private Deposits, which had diminished by nearly 16½ lakhs; but in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been an addition of 15½ lakhs and 12 lakhs, respectively, the net increase in the trade demand having been over 43½ lakhs, the cash balance being helped by a material increase in Government Deposits. Under these circumstances, and although the Bank closed on Monday afternoon not to re open till to-morrow, the directors further raised their rates by one per cent., and the minimum now stands at 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange.—On the Banks re-opening after the holidays last Friday the feeling in this market was quiet with buyers of ready and forward Merchants' Bills at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' Sight Credits. A large business was done at this rate, and subsequently at 1-32d. higher, and the market closed in the evening with a decidedly steadier feeling, strengthened by the advance in the Presidency Bank's rate. Bank Telegraphic for January transfer was placed at 1s. 4¾d.; and Demand for March delivery at the same rate. The tone of the market was steady on Saturday at the previous evening's quotations, but with only a small business passing compared with what transpired on the previous day. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 5 3-32d to 1s 5¾d. for January-February delivery, and at 1s 5 1-16d. for March; and for January-February transfer Bank Telegraphic 1s 4¾d. was named. A firmer feeling prevailed on Monday, and a fair business was done in the morning in three months' Sight Credits at 1s. 5 3-32d. the rate afterwards advancing to 1s. 5¾d. Bank Telegraphic being available to the end of February at 1s. 4¾d. The Banks closed in the evening for the New Year holidays, to re-open to-morrow. The news that some 9 lakhs of Council Bills were allotted yesterday on London at 1s 4 29-32d., and 26 lakhs of Transfers at 1s 4 31-32d. besides some extra Bills at 1s 4 31-32d., and Transfers at 1s 5 1-32d was received here by wire this morning, and the effect of this news and of the advance in Silver will be felt on business re-commencing. Meantime we quote last Monday's closing rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5d.	"
Do. 4 do.	...1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 5¼d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 5½d.	"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...1·80	"
Do. 6 do	...181¼	"

Government Paper reopened weak on last mail day at 98 1-16 for Fours for cash, but with next to nothing doing in a comparatively empty market, and with no quotation from Calcutta. When it was known however, that the Bank of Bombay was putting up its rates, the price fell to 98 for cash and the coming settlement, with the February account 97 ¾, and closed at a further decline of 1-16 per cent. The market further declined on Saturday, the price of Fours for cash and the coming settlement, which opened at 97 15-16, having receded to 97⅝ to 13-16, although the Calcutta quotation came 98 1-16 to ¼. At closing, the feeling was rather steadier, and 97 13 16 was the quotation for cash; while for the February account, for which 97 9-16 had been named, 97⅝ was the rate. A good deal of business was reported for the settlement, but little on other lines. On Monday the market was weak and declining again in presence of the further decrease in the Presidency Bank's cash balance, and Fours for Money and the coming settlement receded to 97 9-16, while for the February account 97 7-16 was the rate, but with buyers of the Paper at these quotations when the market closed for the holidays, 102½ has been the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan remains at 105. Port Trust Bonds are quoted at 96½.

Shares.—The market has been closed during the greater part of the week; but on the days on which it was open the downward movement in Cotton Mill scrip continued, and compared with our quotations last Thursday those at which business closed on Monday, show a more or less heavy decline. Britannia Mill shares are Rs. 60 lower; Madras United are Rs. 50 down; Victoria Manufacturing, Star of India, Sholapore, Queen, Luckmidas Khimji, and Jubilee have all declined Rs. 25; Jevraj Balu, Western India, City of Bombay, and Bellary, are Rs 15 lower; Soondardas, Oriental, Morarji Gokuldas, James Greaves, Imperial, David, and Coorla, have receded Rs. 10 each. In Press shares Colaba, and Mofussil are Rs 7½ lower; and New Berar are Rs. 5 down. Clydesdale Dyeing have declined Rs. 50. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 4 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10 per share.

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods.—We have no thing fresh to report regarding this market which has been closed to a great extent for the holidays since the beginning of the week, and prices for *Grey* as well as *Coloured* and *Printed* Goods may be taken as generally unchanged from those quoted last Thursday.

Yarns have been dull and only a small business in *Imported Twist* has transpired, but prices are nominally unchanged.

Metal.—Copper, in sympathy with the market on the other side has advanced 4 annas per wt. on a firm market. Yellow Metal also has advanced to the same extent, and is firm at the enhanced quotation. Iron has continued in but small demand, but is steady at previous rates.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—This market reopened after the Christmas holidays with a quiet feeling, and only a small business was done on Friday, previous quotations being named for all descriptions. At the close of the week, however, a good demand, chiefly from exporters, and for stapled Oomra descriptions sprang up, and considerable transaction took place on the basis of previous rates. On Monday the enquiry was still stronger, but chiefly for Oomras to arrive, and from the Mills and a large business was again reported, the contracts for Barsee alone aggregating some 5,000 bales. In other descriptions the principal transactions have been in ready Ginned Khangaum, at Rs. 217-18; Julgaum at Rs. 204-9; and Bengals at Rs. 178-96; together with smaller lots of Ginned Nugger, at Rs. 217½-18 Pachora Ginned at Rs. 196½ 7; Akola Ginned at Rs. 213 and Hinganghat, at Rs. 239. A little old Barsee also changed hands at Rs. 170; and Oojein, at Rs. 152 In forward business contracts in Barsee at Rs. 225-29 for January-February delivery by the Mills and Nugger at Rs. 217½-18; something was looked to European buyers in "Good" Khangaum, for March delivery at Rs. 209; and in "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 207 per candy. The market may be called steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports issued at the beginning of the week spoke of cloudy and unseasonable weather in the Dhulia district of the Oomrawattee circle, where the picking of the Cotton plants was general, but made no mention of rain; and the crop estimate for that district was given as twelve-sixteenths. In the Khangaum and Barsee districts of the same circle, though the weather was cloudy and threatening, no rain had actually fallen, and at Oomrawatee and Jalgaum the weather continued bright with no sign of rain. Seasonable weather prevailed also at Broach, and in the Dhollera circle generally, and at Bhownugger Cotton was arriving in small quantities. According to the reports to hand by wire to-day the weather had become seasonable where it had been threatening, and in other respects the previous favourable advices ar confirmed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *vea* Canal without commission viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 197	= 4 9-32d
Do Fully Good	" 184	= 4 1
Do Good	" 178	= 3 31d
Do Fine (Jan.-Feb.)	" 197	= 4 9-32d
Do Fully Good do	" 181	= 4 1
Do Good do	" 178	= 3 31d
Belatee, Fine	" 204	= 4 4¼d
Do. Fully Good	" 200	= 4 11-32d
Do. Good	" 196	= 4 1d
Do Fine (Jan.-Feb.)	" 208	= 4 4d
Do. Fully Good do	" 200	= 4 11 32d
Do. Good do	" 196	= 4 1 1
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple Feb-March)	" 217	= 4 11-16 1
Do Good do	" 210	= 4 17 32 1
Khandeish Fully Good	" 205	= 4 1 1
Do Good	" 202	= 4 1 1
Do Fully Good (Feb-March.)	" 207	= 4 15-32d
Do Good do	" 200	= 4 11-32d
Broach, Fine (March)	" 243	= 5 1d
Do Good do	" 232	= 5d
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	" 227	= 4 .9-32d
Do Fully Good do	" 217	= 4 11-16d
Do Good do	" 207	= 4 15-32d
S G Dharwar Good (May)	" 218	= 4 21-32d
Westerns, Good (May-June)	" 203	= 4 1 1d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	133,500	48,250
Berar	69,500	59,250
Khandeish	62,500	50,000
Hinganghat	12,000	12,500
	283,500	170,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889. Bales.	1888. Bales.	1887. Bales.
For the Week	20,709	37,157	26,737
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2,001,151	1,49,,404	1,634,051
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	14,494	12,,96	5,790
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec	1,824,191	857,47	1,111,951
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,843	530	766
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec	45,27	47,089	61,898

Wheat remained firm for a day or two after last mail left, but business fell off a good deal afterwards, and the market became quiet though steady, and with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent on some days, but the feeling has been quiet on the whole, and with the exception of the price of Linseed, which has given way one anna per cent, at Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 7-7-0 per cent, rates are unaltered, all round.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	137,013	127,421	38,759
" from 1st Jan. to 31st December	6,901,551	11,912,825	10,069,919
Linseed for the Week	14,223	29,028	27,410
" from 1st Jan. to 31st December	20,77,254	2,894,318	2,560,389
Rapeseed for the Week.	9,383	17,448	4,000
" from 1st Jan. to 31st December	2,079,507	2,106,681	967,318
Gingelly seed for the week.	60,599	36,743	51,117
" from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,207,097	9,93,840	1,456,817

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	193,283	43,8·9	5,520
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec	6,12,,612	9,66,,701	9,24,,561
Linseed—For the Week		21,019	21,001
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec	2,159,191	2,76,,121	2,40,,532
Rapeseed—For the Week	31,385	32,082	18,911
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec	2,240,194	1,994,459	1,03,,913
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	40,090	32,932	3,993
" From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec	918,091	810,217	1,531,750

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	920
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Chart. and Shanghai	24,000	$145	All	...	455
National Bank	37,320	250	145	5 do.	185

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	80
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	410	All at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaran'd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	... at 5 p.c	142

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills			500		300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld	2,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	--
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	...	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,200	100	100	Rs. 20	540
Bellary S. & W. Mill	6710	50	50	Rs. 2	49
Bombay Cotton Mfg	60	50	5	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	14
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 55	910
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	985
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 2	66
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	640
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	490
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 2	490
Ibrahim Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	990
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4150	50	50	Rs.	625
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld	250	100	100	Rs. 25	510
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 2.	13
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	...	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	81
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,570	500	5	..	625
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	50	Rs. 57	725 to 0
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,200	50	5	Rs. 2	481
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,500	25	25	Rs. 1	640
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs. -	640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			10
Increased	1,483	20	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	--	1,000	1,000		700
Jevraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
Khandesh S. & W.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	660
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	90	100	Rs. 50	815
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 0	165
Madras United S.	5004		1,000	Rs. 10	1,950
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	845
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 125	960
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	744	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125	...	11
Queen S. & W. Co.,	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	750
Rajpur Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,115
Shahoo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,190
Samson and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	50	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	100	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs 15	370
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	285
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	630
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	...	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	370
Veerasangam S. & Mfg.	900	500	500		..
Venkatesher Laxmishanker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000	..	Rs. 25	475
Zeritaal	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	550

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 9-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nil
City of Paris Loan	250
Port Trust Bonds	96½

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECKER—December 28, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Capt C T Becker, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a son.
HARRIS—December 21, at Morar, the wife of G T Harris, of a son.
ST JOHN—December 20, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Capt St John, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COLE—ROGERS—December 26, at St Matthias', Madras, by the Rev J Bank, Peascd Ash aged Cole, to Elizabeth (Elsie) Rogers, niece and adopted daughter of the Rev T Iced, Rector of Cat erod, Herts.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—December 27, at Simla, of bronchitis, Angus Ricna d Holmes Lukin, third son of Andrew Cameron, aged 8 months.
VYALL—December 27, at Sealkote, Honorary Surgeon Joseph Vyall, aged 68 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1890.

Whatever the Congress may or may not be able to achieve it is certain that one outcome of its consultations will be the extension to England of an agitation which has thus far been in the main confined to India. Mr. Bradlaugh returns to England to-day carrying with him a brief upon which, as he virtually indicated in his speech last Saturday, he will act with the discrimination which is at once the duty and the right of a responsible politician. The first fruit of his visit to India will be the introduction in the House of Commons as early as may be of a Bill embodying the substance of the resolution of the Congress upon the reform of the Legislative Councils. Upon the form which he gives to this Bill, and upon the fashion in which he presents it to Parliament, will, in a great measure, depend the validity of his claims to be not an exponent only, but a guide of political opinion in India. He has claimed a right of free judgment in regard to the course he is to follow in the serving of Indian interests in Parliament, and we should, therefore, expect from him no blind adherence to the letter of the instructions embodied in the resolution of the Congress. These, it is understood, have been enlarged somewhat since the discussion took place upon them last week. The qualifications and disqualifications of electors to the electoral college which, according to the scheme, is to choose the enlarged Legislative Councils have been, in a necessarily academic and tentative way, decided upon. But they have been determined in committee, the managers of the proceedings apparently believing that they were not suitable matter for discussion in full Congress. Such as they are the instructions upon this point will be embodied in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, and if he is fortunate the sponsor for the measure will be able to take the sense of the House of Commons upon it during the coming session. We have already indicated what appear to us and to many others on this side of India weighty reasons against important features of the proposed measure, and there is no need to insist further upon the unwisdom that has been shown in seeking amongst the waste places of Indian society for a new constituency while the institutions of local Government that already exist are passed by. The only advantage that we can anticipate from laying before Parliament a scheme based upon a creation of new constituencies will be that such discussions as may arise upon it will bring into a strong light the special difficulties and dangers which must necessarily attend upon an incautious extension of the elective principle to the Indian populations. Fulness of investigation—investigation of the subject from each of the sides from which it may be approached—will of course be assured. Mr. Bradlaugh, confirming a statement which appeared in our columns a month since, anticipates that his own Bill may be confronted by a Government measure following entirely different lines. Except so far as this may delay the consideration of his own measure he will have little to complain of should such be the case. It may be that the Government, confronted with a demand for an elective system working independently of the local boards, may abate somewhat their hostility to the elective principle in any form, and may find a compromise in the scheme propounded by Lord Dufferin.

However that may be, the mandate which has been entrusted to Mr. Bradlaugh will ensure an adequate presentation of the subject in the House of Commons, and so far there is no ground for disquietude. But there are indications that an advance is to be made to make this problem the subject of an energetic popular agitation in England. Here again there would be no occasion for anxiety if we could be certain that those who will be at the head of it would present the case to their audiences with due precautions against a popular misunderstanding of the interests involved. The tendency of the constituencies is to look at all questions connected with the distribution of political privileges and functions from an *a priori* point of view. Generous, trusting, and disinterested the English public is sure to be in its judgments upon the claims of unrepresented nationalities. But it has accustomed itself to taking for granted that the universal remedy for political ailments is to be found in the representative sytem. Egypt, people thought, had come near salvation when a few years ago a Chamber of Notables, based upon village representation, was suddenly called into existence. Midhat's Parliament was in like manner looked upon as the beginning of a new dawn for Turkey after the dark night of war and oppression and bankruptcy. And so an average English audience may easily be persuaded that India can be made as prosperous as England if only you transfer to Indian soil the political institutions under which England has thriven. We can easily foresee the free and easy syllogistic process by which the public meetings which Mr. Bradlaugh will address may arrive at a conclusion grateful to the organizers of the Congress, however much they might jar against our sense of the logic and the truth of things, "It is a popular grievance that so many millions in India should be poor; popular representative institutions are the most efficient agencies for the redress of popular grievances; therefore if we endow the Indian people with popular representative institutions their poverty will disappear." Now it is just this way of looking at things which Mr. Bradlaugh, now that he has at least lifted the curtain of Indian political life, ought to discourage. The besetting sin of the Encyclopedists of the last century and of the school of philosophers which grew up around them was to regard the human factor as invariable wherever it might be found, and this error has always to be guarded against amongst those who have had no experience of other than popular forms of Government. Mr. Bradlaugh, no doubt, has formed a high opinion of such material for self-government as he saw around him last week. But he must have learnt even before he came to India, that the problem of how best to govern India cannot be sanctioned solely by considerations of intellectual capacity on the part of those who assert themselves to be the exponents of popular claims. The predominance of caste, the exclusiveness, often arrogance, of the classes which take the lead in intellectual and political movements; the absence from Indian society of a middle class, clear seeing and practical, like that which bears the chief burdens of political life and service in England; the still imperfectly bridged gulf between the two greater creeds and races—all these are elements of disturbance before which the idea of solving the problem in the light of the abstract principles of Parliamentary Government has to recede. We can understand and we can respect the impulse which would lead a popular assemblage in England to the generous but hasty conclusion that the institutions under which one nation has prospered may be employed in leading other nations to equal prosperity.

Yet here again the creditable impulses of the democracy at home would need to be held under guidance and restraint by those who are seeking its co-operation in the task of doing justice to India. Once again the warnings of the always instructive experience of the revolutionary period claim a hearing. "They are trying," wrote the wise and discerning Governor Morris from Paris in 1789, "to set up an American constitution without reflecting that they have no American citizens to work it." Might we not make the same mistake if, yielding to the uninstructed impulses of Parliament or of the constituencies, we were to transplant to Indian soil systems which have thriven only in western lands, amongst a society fundamentally distinct in form and instincts from that of India? It seems to us that whoever takes up the task of introducing the claims of India to the English constituencies will have to undertake the two-fold function of firstly arousing sympathy and interest, and then of controlling it when aroused and preventing it from becoming the victim of mere impulses and theories. The juncture is one at which whoever intervenes does so under heavy responsibility. We in India, who know what the need is for increased facilities for influencing and enlightening the administration, know also something of the material that would be at the disposal of the Legislature in enlarging the fabric of representative Government; of the limitations imposed not by any general principles of constitutional science but by such concrete realities as race divisions and jealousies; the marked isolation of the classes aspiring to take part in Government from the classes below them, who constitute ninety-nine per cent of the population, and concerning whom it is exceedingly doubtful if they could be for any effective championship from those their countrymen for whom a place in governing institutions of the future is claimed. But we cannot expect that the popular audiences who are to be invited to strengthen the Congress movement in England should know all these things, and it is for that reason that we have a right to look to Mr. Bradlaugh, and those who are to be with him, to bring into their due light the features of Indian society and Government which differentiate this country from western lands in which representative institutions have slowly grown into a vigorous enduring life. If he will remember this, he and his friends are busy with abstractions of England we in India have to deal with hard facts, he will not lead astray many of the English public who look to him for guidance.

British officials in India rightly consider their duty to preach in season and out of season the tenets of the gospel of forest conservation. But the process of reclothing in denuded tracts is slow, and there is often a wide divergence between precept and practice. It may not be generally known that the Duke of Connaught, who "officially" knows little of the teachings of the Forest Department, has made good use of his opportunities for planting, and has visibly added to the beauty and wealth of the area around his residence. The Duke, indeed, has planted at Poona many more trees than Mr. Hawarden has cut down at Hawarden—a record stone unfortunately being a dreadful example to the people of this country of what the Forest Department would teach them to avoid. The example set by the Duke of Connaught, however, may be turned to good ends if only those who have the power will follow for planting trees here and there the example of them as wisely and as successfully as His Highness has done. Dr. Schlich has said that a man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor to his species and a promoter of the glorious work of tree-planting. Even the Congress might confound those who say that it cares not for these things if it would make it a work of education that every man should plant a tree before setting out on the journey of life. It would not make the mistake of the example of the French Revolutionists who called these trees "Trees of Liberty" only as they struck their roots into the soil, and became beautiful realities. Each year we hear of add a couple of thousand acres to the forest wealth of India.

MACHINERY FOR MAGAZINE RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2.

A large amount of machinery for the manufacture of cartridges for the new magazine rifle will reach India shortly.

MR. CHILDERS ON A VISIT TO THE FRONTIER.

Mr. Childers has left Calcutta on a visit to Darjeeling. He will probably travel hereafter to Peshawar and Quetta to see the Frontier.

MARINE INSPECTION IN BURMA.

Colonel Sanford and Captain Hext during their tour in Burma, will inspect all the important river stations on the Chindwin, as well as those in the Irrawaddi.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Owing to the continued sickness among the Punjabi coolies on the Chin-Lushai Expedition, measures will probably be taken to replace them by men better able to stand the climate.

THE KOLS AGITATION CALMED.

A temporary understanding has been come to between the Kols and their zemindars in Chota Nagpur, and all the crops have been reaped. A number of men have been put upon trial for the rescue of some prisoners when the Kols first began their agitation.

LORD CONNEMARA INDISPOSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 2.

A telegram from Hyderabad states that Lord Connemara is ill, but not seriously. Dr. Lawrie is attending on his Excellency.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Aden at 4 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the China mail, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

JAN. 2.

The French mail steamer Natal, from Marseilles, arrived.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here from Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 2.—The barometer has fallen in Sind and Guzerat, but has risen in all the other parts of the Indian region. The rise is brisk in many parts of Northern India, and slight over the Peninsula. Readings are highest in north-western India, and low over the Bay off the Malabar Coast. Wind directions are about normal, the westerly wind down the Gangetic Plain still blowing strongly. Temperature is still above the normal, except in Burma and the Peninsula, but the excess is becoming smaller. Weather is very fine and apparently settled, and no rain has fallen anywhere, as is probable during the next twenty-four hours.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

Per P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. Browne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr G R & Mrs Vernon
Mr and Mrs A L Home and 2 children
Mrs A Keyser and Capt A G H Gardner
Mr J Bernard Hall
Mrs G B Glenny
Major C S Collins

FOR LONDON.

Mr Bradlaugh, M P
Mr A W Fawson
Mrs J Henniker
Miss Seymour
Mr James Holt

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr William Wedderburn,
Mr A Reed
Mr and Mrs V Hamilton

FOR ADEN—Captain Thatcher.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 10th Jan.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut A Beale, Surgn-Major D N Parakh, Mr. H Grey and Lieut Phillott.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Oldham and child, Miss Haig, Mrs Montgomerie, and Mr Spencer Cherrington, M P.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J Harris Browne, two Misses Browne and Mr and Mrs H L Boulton, Jnr.

Per s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, 17th Jan.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs C F Pearson.

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain T. I. Alderton, 24th Jan

FOR LONDON.—Col E Maude and Mrs Blathwayt and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr R I Morgan and Mr M Betagh.

Per s. s. Assam. Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 31st Jan.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs W N Potter, Miss Potter, Mr and Mrs F A Brown, Miss M J Cox, Mr Hodgkinson, Mr W Jackson, Mr Chas J Gillies, Mr J Hall, and Mr J O Hurdman.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs D H Macfarlane.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain R. Stewart, 7th Feb 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mr J A Nigroponte, Mr H S King, M P, Mr Alexander, Mr J Hennessy, Mr Tod Grant, Mr Grant, Mr F G Davidson, Mr and Mrs J Mr H Holland Burne, Mr McKie, Mr and Mrs Cambridge and Viscount Marsham, A D C, and 2 Misses.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mrs R H J Townsend and Miss Nichols.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr W Siddons, Capt T C Francis, Mr A S Mr A Walter, Mr Eardley Norton, Capt E C Spilsbury and 2 infants, and Rev and Mrs and 3 children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr William, Captain H. T. Weighell, 14th Feb.

FOR LONDON.—Mr W Birkmyre and Mr W D Chase.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr D Fuchs.

Per s. s. Oxfordshire, Captain J. L. Parfitt, 21st Feb. 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mrs Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut Mr and Mrs H G Bayne, Mr and Mrs Sykes, and Lord Radstock.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Burnham, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 28th

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Gilbert and child, and Mrs M C Mrd.

Miss Kennedy and companion.

Per s. s. Ganges, Capt. W. J. Webber, 7th March

FOR LONDON.—Miss Scott, Miss Imerson, Rt Hon H Mr T K and Miss A hworth, Mr and child, Mr and Mrs Robt Clark, Mrs Slaughter and infant, Revd R ncis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs A G Mr W Thom Rev and Mrs J W ts and Master Hawker.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lady Clan'e Hamilton, Mr and t, Mr and Mrs W W Carlile, Mr , Mr H Calthorpe, Countess of ies Lyon, Mr Jessuf, Mr J T Pet Macdonald, Mr and Mrs W A D Kenning, Miss Langworthy, hrey, Mrs Durst, Mr H Miller, d Mrs S S Brittain, Mr E Solano, Mr J P Thomas, Miss Peason, ble Mr Justice Parker, Mr and ore, Mr Henry O Wakeman, iss Frizelle, and Mr and Mrs

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. T. Weighell, 18th March,

FOR LONDON.—Mr R Bunbury, Mr Savage, Mrs Robt H Elliot, Mr and Mrs n, Mr Rudston Brown, and

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr D. Worcester, 21st March,

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr ton, CB, Mr and Mrs Jas ol Hon H Eaton, oevey and child.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr W. F. Browne, 28th March

FOR LONDON.—Mrs G T Washburn.

Per s. s. Oriental, Capt. J. Fraser, 4th April 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Baker, Miss Chevasse, Wright, Mr Arthur Jones, Miss Harwood and infant, tley.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs F Yorksmith liaby.

The spirits from which the suffered, did not escape He talked constantly ough he battles bravely , it is impossible to an entirely different months since.

THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

EVERYONE has heard of the Fisk Jubilee Singers and how they went out into the world to get sufficient money to pay off the debt of the Fisk University and insure its permanence, and how in a short time they collected nearly £30,000, which they took away with them. The nine poor slave boys and girls who set out to sing £30,000 out of the pockets of the world could not have hit on a better plan than they did. They determined to collect the hymns that the slaves in the southern States of America used to sing at their religious meetings. Whether it was that at its inception the members of this band knew no other melodies, or whether they had had no training, certain it is that their simplicity of choice constituted their guarantee of success. However it might have been then, it may be mentioned incidentally, that at the present moment every member of the Jubilee Singers is as highly trained as it is possible to be. Their hymns were composed by slaves without education and as a consequence are extremely crude and simple. They are generally illustrative of incidents in the Bible and nearly all have a refrain of a peculiar character. Indeed if these hymns were read, one would be apt to smile at the weird strangeness of their words, but not one of the persons who were assembled at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Wednesday night ever dreamt of smiling when these same hymns were sung by the Jubilee singers—it is the music of them that constitutes their charm.

Everything on that evening must have appeared strange to the spectators. A dais was placed at one end of the hall with a harmonium and a piano placed thereon. On this dais the nine "singers" and the pianiste took their seats. The members sat there in quiet everyday dress, and anyone might have imagined that the distribution of prizes to a girls' school was the business in hand. A tinge of disappointment might have been noticed on the faces of the audience on first arrival The company then rose and sang "Steal away to Jesus." It is a wild, thrilling melody wrung from the hearts of slaves who had only their God to look to, for in this world they had but misery and woe. It is a wild wail, pathetic and weird, sung by perfect part singers and electrified all who heard it. Some could not sustain the sudden thrill, and left the room. On the conclusion of the melody there was a dead silence for some moments, and then there was such applause as has seldom greeted a public performer in this city. "Nobody knows the trouble I see," "Love King Jesus," "I am rolling through an unfriendly world" and "The morning Gabriel blew his trumpet" as an encore were then sung in quick succession. They are of a class with the same undefinable melody and strangeness as the first hymn, and exerted the same influence on those who heard them. The tensely strung nerves of the audience were relieved by Mr. Loudin singing "Rocked in the cradle of the deep" When it is mentioned that this gentleman has a rich bass voice with perfect command over it, it may well be imagined that he did full justice to it; so the audience thought at any rate for they insisted on an encore, and Mr. Loudin sang a comic song "I love a good laugh" which made all his hearer laugh. "Peter go ring them bells" was then sung by the company, and Miss Adie Wilson sung "A Bird from o'er the sea." This lady has a perfect voice, and her song was enthusiastically received. As an encore she sang "The song that reached my heart." The company then sang "My Lord delivered Daniel," "Jingle Bells," "Well my brother have you come out to-night," when Miss Malone sang "The old folks at home," and was forced to sing "Sleep on" immediately after. The company then sang "The works being done," "Friendship, Love and song," "Good news, the chariot's coming," "Going to sing all day," "In bright mansions above," and "Swing Low." The last is the sweetest of the sweet melodies, and it is not surprising that the Crown Princess of Germany was moved to tears by it. The "Jubilee Singers" make a short stay in Bombay, and we would strongly advise all our readers not to miss the opportunity of hearing their marvellous songs.

A very pleasing and amusing incident occurred at the concert on Wednesday, one of the audience, carried away by his feelings, called on the people present to help the "Singers" as much as they could. Mr. F. J. Loudin on behalf of the company returned thanks to this gentleman and the rest of the audience for the enthusiastic welcome they had received.

THIRD-CLASS SHOTS AND AIMING DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several times lately I have seen in your columns complaints from marksmen and others. I now beg the favour of a small space to point out the grievances of another class of shots, viz., the third class. In every regiment there is always a number of this class, if the firing is carried on according to regulations. Not a man goes upon the range to commence his annual course but goes with the intentions of getting out of the third if he can, and after trying his uttermost on arrival, at eight hundred yards he finds that for the next twelve months he is a marked man for extra drill. A few days after the completion of his course he is warned to turn out for extra drill, viz., that is to say aiming drill. A certain number of hours are prescribed by his commanding officer, concluding with the firing of a number of rounds of blank ammunition. What I should like to know is, why is a man to be punished for a thing he cannot avoid? He tries his uttermost to make the number of points required of him, failing which he is punished. There are men in my regiment who have got as close as 104 out of the 105 laid down, yet these men have to go through the same amount of extras as those who did not make half the score. If the third class shot has to be punished for a offence which is no fault of theirs, why not give the men ball instead of blank ammunition. Instead of causing him to go through a series of drills merely for punishment, he should be taken out one or two hours a month, half an hour on Wednesday night, and half an hour on Thursday morning, and after the half hour on Thursday, taken on the range and given ten rounds of ball ammunition from the Regiment funds. I am sure it would give general satisfaction to the men for it would not only get them used to their rifles, but when they went on the range to fire their annual course they would know the sighting of them which I can safely say a great majority do not. In addition to the above advantages it would spare the Commander-in-Chief the trouble of writing to Officers Commanding Corps advising the improvement of the shooting average.—I am, &c.,

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE council of this Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the following further donations received to date :—

	Rs.
H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, LLD, G C I E...	10
H H the Aga Khan	20
The Hon'ble Sir R West, M A, K C I E	10
The Hon'ble J B Richey, C S I	10
Mr H A Hormarjee	10
Mr K M Heeramaneck	10
Mr F Stockinger	10
Mr W Richardson	5
Mr W T Tucker	5

Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Lewis Gonsalves, treasurer, and acknowledged in one of the local newspapers.

MR. JAMES STUART proposes, says a Calcutta paper, to run a special train from Calcutta on an early date, to be agreed upon by a majority of those subscribing. This train will consist of thirty cars of the East Indian Railway, each to contain the goods and samples of any firms who desire to push their business in the North-West Provinces. In order to counteract the influence of Bombay, the train will stop at large stations on the line, remaining for two days at the larger stations and one day at the smaller ones; at less important stations it would stop a few hours only. The time occupied in running the train and halting at stations would amount to about twenty-one days. Firms dealing direct with the public may send two European assistants in charge of each car to effect sales at the railway stations. Mr. Stuart recommends those firms whose system of business is of a wholesale nature to send two assistants likewise, one to remain in charge of the car and the other to canvas among the local dealers. Mr. Stuart, who puts forward this scheme, is an officer of an Indian railway who has obtained leave of absence.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN CALCUTTA.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the match between Mr. G. F. Vernon's Eleven and an Eleven chosen from Bengal :—

Mr. Vernon was more fortunate in this match in winning the toss, and on such a correct ground immediately elected to bat. Corporal Godfrey opened the bowling to J. G. Walker, who sent his third ball to long field on for a single. Lawson-Smith also scored a single off the last ball in the over. Godfrey bowled down a maiden, but in the next over Walker got Cameron away nicely to leg for four to the tent. In Godfrey's next over Walker hit him past mid-wicket-on for three more, and in the following over Walker punished a loose ball off Cameron to square-leg for four more. In Godfrey's next over Lawson-Smith got him away to leg for three, bringing up 30 on the Telegraph. But in Cameron's succeeding over Walker had to retire for 19, playing on off a fast ball from Cameron. Telegraph 31-1-19. Gibson took the vacant place, and gave the wicket-keep a chance off Cameron's last ball, which was not accepted. Godfrey's last ball was hit by Gibson for a single, but he had to retire in the next over bowled by Cameron. Telegraph 39-2-2. This last ball, however, Vernon, who took Gibson's place at the wickets, cut past point for a single, but cover-point throwing in hard the wicket-keeper missing the ball, it resulted in an overthrow for one more. Cameron's next over was punished for three, Lawson-Smith driving him to long-field-off for a couple, and Vernon cutting him for a single. In Cameron's next over Lawson-Smith got him away past cover-point for three more, and then hit Godfrey for 2 to leg, and slipped his last ball for 3. Facing Cameron again he got a neat late cut to the boundary for 4 more. With the score at 73 Heehle relieved Godfrey at the Pavilion end. Lawson-Smith hit his second ball for a single to mid-wicket-on, and Vernon hit him to long-field-off for another single, Lawson-Smith following suit. With the score at 76 Thomas relieved Cameron at the High Court end, and his first ball Lawson-Smith put between his legs for a single. Vernon then got his third ball away to square-leg for four, and then in the same place for a single. Vernon then got a single off Heehle's next over by a hard drive to long-field-on, but there was a man there to receive the ball. Of Thomas' first ball Vernon cut him neatly for three, and in Heehle's next over hit him nicely for four to square leg, and then cut him for one. With the score at 99 Collen relieved Thomas at the High Court end, and off his first ball Vernon gave Dickson a hard chance at cover point, off which he scored a single. With the total of 100 Corporal Godfrey relieved Heehle at the Pavilion end, and Vernon hit his second ball to the boundary over mid-wicket-on's head for four. In Godfrey's next over Vernon and Lawson-Smith both cut him for three each, sending 120 up on the telegraph. In Collen's next over Lawson-Smith drove him grandly to long-field-off for four, Vernon getting the batting to Godfrey put him through the slips for three. With the score at 127 Cameron relieved Collen at the High Court end, and sent down a maiden. The tiffin bell then rang, Vernon not out 53, and Lawson-Smith not out 52. Telegraph 127-2-2.

On resuming play after tiffin Messrs. Vernon and Lawson-Smith faced the bowling of Captain Godfrey and Cameron. During the interval of tiffin the English and Bengal teams were photographed by the well-known photographers of Chowringhee Road, Messrs. Kapp and Co., who will no doubt do justice to the teams. In Godfrey's first over Vernon cut him for three, and Lawson-Smith drove him for a single. Cameron's first over was too much for Lawson-Smith, who was nearly caught at the wickets by Greenway standing deep. Telegraph 132-3-54. Lawson-Smith had played a most correct and steady innings for 54 without a chance of any kind. Cameron's over, besides obtaining a wicket, proved a maiden. Godfrey then followed with another maiden. Phillipson, who relieved Lawson-Smith at the wickets, and Vernon both scored a single off Cameron's next over, and Vernon, made another single off Godfrey by placing him to square leg, a close run. Cameron then bowled another maiden. Godfrey followed suit. Vernon hit Cameron's last ball in the next over for three to square-leg, and slipped Godfrey for one. Phillipson got Godfrey to leg for a single, and Cameron's next over drove him past mid-wicket-off for two. In Godfreys next over Vernon hit him grandly to leg for three—Cameron followed with a maiden. Godfrey's following over was instrumental in dismissing Vernon, he being caught neatly in the slips by Cameron for a fine innings of 66 runs. Telegraph 150-4-66. Godfrey completed his over without anything further runs being added to the score or any further casualties. Phillipson then slipped Cameron for three. Godfrey bowled a maiden. Hornsby replaced Vernon, and off Cameron's last ball in the succeeding over got him away for a couple to leg. Godfrey's next over only gave a single. Cameron's next over added five runs to the score, a fine drive by Phillipson for three, and a double to Hornsby from a cut. Then only a single was scored off Godfrey by Hornsby, and in Cameron's next over Hornsby was caught in the slips by Godfrey off his bowling. Telegraph 160-5-2. Leatham joined Phillipson, and cut Cameron for a single, and then cut Godfrey for four. Phillipson then got Cameron to leg for two. Leatham then hit Godfrey to the boundary at square-leg for four from a full-pitched ball to leg. Phillipson drove Cameron nicely for a couple, and then a single right over his head. Leatham hit Godfrey to the boundary for four past long-field-on. With the score at 184 Heehle relieved Cameron at the High Court end, but Phillipson hit his third ball to long-field-on for five, the first five in the innings, and his last ball to long-field-off for a single. With the telegraph showing 190 Thomas relieved Corporal Godfrey at the Pavilion end, and bowled a maiden. Phillipson then got a couple off Heehle from a skyer to long-field-on, but there was no one there—Leatham responded with a single from a straight drive past the bowler Thomas. With the score at 202 Collen relieved Heehle at the High Court end. Phillipson hit the last ball for three and followed by getting. Thomas away to square-leg for three more off a bumpy one—and in Collen's next over hit him to long-field-on for a single. Leatham then got Collen away off two successive balls for a couple each. Both batsmen scored a single each off Thomas' next over. In Collen's next over Leatham had to retire, caught by the wicket-keeper for a well-played and nice innings of 28. Telegraph 215-6-28. E. R. De Little took the vacant place, and drove the first ball he got past cover-point for 3. With the score at 218 Corpl. Godfrey relieved Thomas at the Pavilion end, and bowled a maiden. The first ball of Collen's next over Phillipson cut grandly to the boundary for four, and then hit him to leg to the boundary for 4, and at the third ball he scored a single. De Little finished the over without adding to the score. Godfrey bowled down another maiden. Cameron went on again at the High Court end in place of Collen's. Each batsman scored a single, and De Little drove his last ball for three. Off the last ball of Godfrey's next over De Little scored a single and treated Cameron's first ball in the same manner. Phillipson then cut Cameron for a single. After a little more quiet batting Phillipson pulled Godfrey for four, and then quicked him for three. With the score at 246 Dickson relieved Cameron at the High Court end. Batting went on steadily till Phillipson sweeped Godfrey to square-leg for five—and then hit Dickson nicely to long-field-on for five more, but his innings soon came to an end, as he was clean bowled by Godfrey in his next over for an useful innings of 65. Telegraph 263-7-65. Goldney partnered De Little with the score at 277. Heehle went on again at the Pavilion end in place of Corporal Godfrey, and Goldney got his fourth ball away to leg for. DeLittle had shortly after to retire, being caught by Captain Greenway behind the wickets off Dickson for a hard hit innings of 25. Telegraph 281-8-.5. Taplin joined Goldney, who shortly after his advent, hit Heehle to long field off for three. The batsmen played out time, and when the bell rang the scores were as follows :—

J G Walker, b Cameron	... 19
E M Lawson-Smith, c Greenway, b Cameron	... 54
A E Gibson, b Cameron	... 2
G F Vernon, c Cameron, b Godfrey	... 66
H Phillipson, b Godfrey	... 65
J H J Hornsby, c Godfrey, b Cameron	... 2
A E Leatham, c Greenway, b Collen	... 28
E R DeLittle, c Greenway, b Dickson	... 25
G A Goldney, not out	... 19
T K Tapling, not out	... 2
J L Shand, to bat	... 0
Extras.	... 5
Total for 8 wickets	... 287

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Corpl. Godfrey ...	225	112	13	2
C. C. Cameron ...	170	63	9	4
H. Heehle ...	45	38	—	—
R. E. S. Thomas ...	40	16	1	—
H. W. Dickson ...	35	17	—	1
E. W. Collen ...	45	35	1	1

THIS contrast is vividly drawn by a contemporary :—"Prohibition Kansas has 100,000 more people than licensed Texas. Kansas has one penitentiary with 966 prisoners: Texas has two large ones, with 3,000 convicts."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—We are glad to hear that that the choice of His Excellency the Viceroy, of a successor to Sir Dinsha Manikji Petit as Additional Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, has fallen upon the Hon. Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Laxman Nulkar. It is scarcely two months that Rao Bahadur Nulkar, has been a member of the local Legislative Council, and we can ill afford to spare him for the Supreme Council so soon. Nevertheless, we rejoice to see that choice has fallen upon so worthy a representative of our community. What is Bombay's loss is India's gain, and we do not grudge our loss for the larger gain that is in store for us. By the nomination of Rao Bahadur Nulkar, the Government of India has secured an able, conscientious, experienced and fearless councillor, and the Government, as well as the public, are to be greatly congratulated on the choice.

Native Opinion says :—We congratulate the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar, C. I. E., on his elevation to the Supreme Legislative Council in succession to Sir D. M. Petit Coming so soon after his entrance into the local Council chamber, this high honour will be a source of gratification to the hon'ble gentleman and his friends. We doubt not he will discharge the duties of his high office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his countrymen.

LORD REAY'S TOUR.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—Among the royal and gubernatorial peregrinations, perhaps, the most interesting to us on this side of India is the tour of Lord Reay through Gujerat and Kattyawar. His visit to Kattyawar brings vividly to the mind the fact that this province is progressing in the arts of peace; that the railway, the telegraph, and the telephone have been fast changing the condition of what was not so very long ago the chosen land of outlaws and bad communications. Even Porebunder, which had suffered for a long number of years from the mismanagement of its old Rana, has not escaped the progressive influences of the time. The deposition of the Rana has resulted in the welfare and prosperity of the State under the care of British officials, and Porebunder is now connected with the rest of the province by a railway, which the Governor had the pleasure of opening the other day.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks :—One of the most interesting visits which Lord Reay has paid to Gujerat and Kattyawar is his visit to Ahmedabad with Lady Reay. It is a striking fact that what at other places the Princes have done, the leading folks have done for Ahmedabad. It is at once refreshing to glean from the account given by its able and popular Collector, Mr. James, that that city boasts half-a-dozen medical institutions founded on the goodness and munificence of its own citizens. The Ladies' Club at Ahmedabad and Lady Reay's reception there form a singular feature in the history of the province. We need only express a hope that the club may not only succeed in establishing social recreations of a wide and enlightened order for their own sex, but may in course of time succeed in planting industrial institutions for women in general, and leading them on to that social emancipation which may banish their present miseries and degradation.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—The Fifth Indian Congress is an accomplished fact. Every year since 1885 the Congress has come to be looked forward to as the crowning event of the year. All India rings throughout the year with the din of Congress preparation, and the Christmas week has become an occasion of a national festival. To us in Bombay the Congress, ever since the commencement of this year, had special attractions, special cares, and anxieties. Each succeeding Congress has surpassed its predecessor in point of brilliance, organization and attainment, and Bombay felt her responsibility when she was called upon to undertake the work of organizing and arranging for the Fifth Congress. As Mr. Bradlaugh said in reply to the address, the Congress is as much an educational movement as one for gaining immediate concessions of political rights. In its first capacity it has been decidedly successful. In its direct results, too, it is not without a record of work. The spirit of concession which marks official utterances in regard to the constitution of Legislative Councils, is a distinct effect of the prayers of the Congress, although, as Mr. Pherozsha pointed out, our opponents say that was a concession long contemplated, independently of the Congress. If the Congress had not so firmly agitated the question, it would have been long before the reform would have come, if it came ever.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—If our Parsee friends could with safety co-operate with the Hindus for the last quarter of a century in all provincial matters, and even in others which have now been taken up by the Congress, it does not reflect much credit on the intellectual honesty of some now to raise their voice against the Congress or advise their co-religionists to hold themselves aloof from it. It may be, some members of the older generation are indifferent, but it cannot be said that they are actively opposed to the movement. The younger generation is entirely in favour of the Congress, and this body of growing opinion is well represented by such influential Parsee organs as the *Mumbai Samachar*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Jame Jamsed* and others. Again, granting for a moment that the Zoroastrian community of this city accept the gospel of selfishness preached by some charitable gentlemen, how does that affect the position and attitude of the people, a thousand times more numerous, who are determined to have a Congress to represent the grievances of that larger class. The Parsee community is but a drop in the ocean. If they join the Congressionists, those will gladly extend their right hand of fellowship. If they remain sulky and sullen, they are at liberty to do so. India had a glorious past without the aid of what our Parsee friends call themselves, strangers, and a movement which has the support of the most intelligent and cultured and far-seeing Indians and Europeans, is not likely to suffer much by unimportant secessions.

Native Opinion observes :—The sittings of the Congress, which exceeded over three days, are now over, and the delegates, at least a majority of them, have left for their destinations. This has certainly been the grandest of all the Congresses. Assembled in the very city which saw its birth, it has assumed gigantic proportions. We well remember the day when it first assembled in this city in 1885, in the Goculdas Tejpal buildings near Gowalia Tank, with only seventy or eighty delegates. But at Calcutta there were over four hundred, at Madras over nine hundred, at Allahabad over fourteen hundred, and now in Bombay we had more than two thousand delegates! These very numbers show the immense enthusiasm which is now felt in the movement. Notwithstanding such an enormous assemblage, the proceedings have ended successfully. Additional *eclat* was given them by the presence of Mr. Bradlaugh, and the acceptance of the chair by Sir William Wedderburn. These circumstances have lent great weight to the movement, and will serve to attract greater attention towards it in England than would otherwise have been the case. Another notable circumstance was the larger attendance of Mahomedan delegates than at any of the previous meetings. This clearly goes to show that the Mahomedan opposition to the movement is fast dying out. The Parsis, too, who under the malevolent advice of some of their so-called leaders, at one time threatened to stand aloof, have joined their Hindu and Mahomedan countrymen in numbers. With these facts before all, who will now venture to affirm that the movement is a Hindu one merely?

THE Lisbon *Diario Do Governo* publishes the Note addressed by Senhor Do Barros Gomes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Senhor D'Antas, the Portuguese Minister in London, in reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 21st ult., protesting against the Portuguese Royal Decree of November 7th, placing a large territory north and south of the Zambesi river under Portuguese administration. The letter lays down the grounds on which Portugal affirms her rights, and then continues—His Majesty's Government, at the same time, feels bound to manifest once more how profound a conviction it entertains of the advantage that would accrue to the cause of civilisation and Africa's progress could the two countries define and settle the questions which refer to Eastern and Central Africa, in order to establish, with respect to these, the same good feeling and absolute cordiality that have already obtained in Western Africa, where, happily, no complaint or claim is ever now made by British subjects or merchants against the sovereignty and dominion of Portugal. Such sentiments, however, are in no way opposed to the tranquil and firm defence of our rights. On the contrary, they are consonant with it. Portugal, who conquered India, and made Brazil, possesses a past not inferior to that of any other nation. Such a past gives her the right to hope that our nationality may regain its old lustre, and it is only Africa that now promises this. In defending her rights there Portugal defends her future.

PORTUGAL'S PRETENSIONS IN ZAMBESIA.

THE last paragraph, but one of the Portuguese despatch in reply to Lord Salisbury's protest against the pretensions of Portugal in Zambesia and Nyassaland, is pathetic. "Portugal, who conquered India and made Brazil, possesses a past not inferior to that of any other nation. Such a past gives her a right to hope that our nationality may regain its old lustre, and it is only Africa that now promises this." And this is the tone that runs through the whole of the despatch. No one seeks to deny the lustre of Portugal's past. Beginning with the great exploring undertakings initiated by Prince Henry the Navigator early in the 15th century, Portugal shot up into the position of the greatest maritime nation of her time, a position which she may be said to have maintained with some success till she unfortunately came under the hard domination of Spain, a domination which broke the spirit of Portugal, and left her in a state of lethargy from which she has hardly since recovered. With wonderful rapidity, in the 15th century, she occupied Sofala, Mozambique, Quiloa, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Melinda, and other places on the East Coast of Africa, and in some of these places may still be seen remains of her fortresses. On the East Coast, as on the West Coast, palaces were built for her governors, and cathedrals for her missionary bishops. The glories of the old kingdom of Congo and its capital San Salvador from one of the romances of missionary history. No one denies that from the earliest time when the Portuguese had settlements in Africa attempts were made to penetrate the interior. For generations Portuguese explorers and missionaries sought to find the mythical kingdom of Prester John in the heart of Africa. There can be no doubt that for the last two or three centuries Portuguese subjects, a few of them white, but most of them black, have made expeditions into the interior and even crossed the continent, and the names of some of these, from Lacerda downwards, occupy an honourable place in the history of African exploration. It is quite true, as pointed out in the despatch, that Portuguese traders have assisted, not only English explorers in the interior, but explorers of other nationalities. Livingstone bears testimony to the many kindnesses he received from Portuguese subjects in Africa, and Sir Richard Burton speaks in the highest terms of the work accomplished by Portuguese explorers in the past. Portuguese geographers are fond of pointing to old maps, some of them 300 years old, and of quoting Portuguese records to prove that the colonists of Mozambique had discovered Lake Nyassa and the Shire river and much of the Zambesi region generations before Livingstone was born. I can only say that it is a pity that all this work should have been so absolutely forgotten that it has had to be done over again by English explorers as if it had never been done at all. But if all were granted that the Portuguese claim from the geographical point of view that would furnish no pretext whatever for political annexation. Then the despatch of the Portuguese Minister does refer to expeditions of a semi-military character which, in the 17th century, were sent out to seek for gold and to plant forts on the Mashona border. It refers also to the self-denying efforts of her missionaries to convert the natives of the interior, and to several other acts of the past, all of which the despatch virtually admits to be equally abortive. The despatch can only refer to ruins of fortresses on the border of the region which Portugal now claims, ruins which may be taken as typical of the hold which the Portuguese have over the whole of the Zambesi region. The despatch talks magniloquently of the treaties made with the so-called empire of Monomotapa, over which they claim to have obtained dominion, and which, we are told, extended from the coast to the sources of the Zambesi. This so-called empire, which, according to some ancient authorities, extended from Abyssinia to the Cape, has been long ago relegated by all serious geographers and historians to the region of myth; and that such a myth should be introduced into a grave political document shows the value of the historical basis on which Portugal's claims are founded. If there ever was such an empire, it was probably on a par with the empire of the Muata Yanvo, in West Central Africa, the potentate of which lives (or lived, for the "empire" is almost a thing of the past) in a kraal, and rules his people like any other petty African chief.

The mention of this so-called empire suggests a typical example of the method by which the Portuguese have sought to extent their dominion over the interior from the coast. One of the most daring attempts of the kind was that undertaken by Barreto, at the instance of Sebastian I., in the year 1570. Barreto's object was to penetrate from Sofala into the country or "Monomotapa" and obtain possession of the gold mines which were reported to exist there. In order to get to these mines, which lay in a district called Chikanga or Manica, a name by which the district is still known, Barreto had to pass through the domain of a chief known as Quiteve, who harassed him greatly and with whom Barreto, on his return, disheartened, from Manica, had to make a treaty, in which he agreed that the Portuguese for the future would pay a tribute annually for a passage through the chief's dominions. Such was the end of what Dos Santos calls a glorious expedition of the great Barreto, whose actions so much excite the envy of nations. Later on Barreto attempted another expedition from Sena on the Lower Zambesi, into the country of the Mongas, and though he was more successful in obtaining a passage, the results were equally unsatisfactory with those of Manica. Barreto and his noble companions were disgusted that to obtain the gold they were in search of they had to soil their hands. Other expeditions conducted by Barreto and his successors were equally unsatisfactory, the final results being that the Portuguese had to content themselves with the use of a market at Masosa and a few stations on the Zambesi, such as Sena, Tete, and Zumbo. It is the testimony of Salt, in the beginning of the present century, and other travellers after him, that the Portuguese, in order to maintain their isolated posts, were compelled to pay tribute to the native chiefs. Salt writes :—"A tribute still continues to be paid to the Quiteve for his permission to carry on the trade, for which purpose an annual deputation is sent from Sena to his capital, where the tribute is laid in great form at the feet of the Prince sitting in full State." One of Livingstone's companions in the great Zambesi expedition mentions an analogous incident which he witnessed with his own eyes at a Portuguese station on the banks of the Lower Zambesi, where a band of natives came to demand their regular tribute from the Portuguese officer, who was only too glad to pay it to save the throats of himself and his companion. Lieutenant Haynes, in a despatch dated September 5, 1885, describing a journey which he made in Matabeleland, and referring to the country of Umzila, which lies to the east of Mashona country beyond the Sabi river, states that it is divided into two sections, the most northerly of which is known as Umzila's country proper. A Portuguese expedition not many months ago went from Sofala to Umzila's county in order to make friendship with him; but the chief refused to have anything to do with the leader of the expedition, removed his kraal to an inaccessible part of the country, and declined to acknowledge Portuguese authority in any sense whatever. Lieutenant Haynes states that the country is visited occasionally by a few Portuguese pedlars from Sofala, but that there are no European residents or stores of any kind. The Portuguese, he states, have merely nominal authority, even on the coast, except in the immediate vicinity of Sofala. In an official publication on the Portuguese colonies, issued at Lisbon in 1873, it is stated that the Portuguese jurisdiction extends only to the markets of Zambo and of Manica, from which places the Portuguese carry on a trade with the neighbouring peoples, who are described as more or less savage, and are, it is implied, independent. In a despatch dated from Matabeleland, November 17, 1887, Mr. F. Johnson states that to the east of Matabeleland, in the very country now claimed by the Portuguese as independent of Lobengula, there are only two acknowledged Mashona chiefs, who both pay a yearly tribute to Lobengula.

So long ago as 1836 the then Matabele King, Umsiligas, concluded a treaty with Sir Benjamin Durban, by which he and his people were to be regarded as the subjects and friends of the Governor of the Cape, and the appointment of a British Resident in the country is provided for. This treaty has called forth no protest from Portugal during the 53 years of its existence. For 50 years the Matables have had possession of their present territories, claiming tribute from the Mashonas all round without Portugal making any attempt to interfere. Lobengula himself lodged a protest, dated November 23, 1883, in which he states, that the Portuguese wrongfully claim territory belonging to himself and his people on the Zambesi, and declares that his boundaries go down to beyond the Sabi river and embrace the river Mazoe, with all its tributaries on which he keeps boats for the use of his soldiers. Not only so, but he claims that his territory extends on the north side of the Zambesi as far west as beyond the river Kafue.

In short, any precise

mins of the so-called Portuguese forts prove (if Portuguese they are), these attempts were abortive, and away from the coast and from the banks of the river Portuguese authority has been practically *nil*. Portugal has as much right to claim possession of Zanzibar, Mombasa, and Melinda as she has to take possession of the territory over which Lieutenant Cordon marched the other day. England also has shaped the fate of Portugal even in Africa. We had fondly hoped that our station at Walfisch Bay and the exploring and sporting expeditions and missionary parties composed of our countrymen that had over a series of years traversed Damaraland and Namaqualand gave us a claim as a Power over these countries. But Prince Bismarck made short work of our claims when we could produce no evidence of effective occupation. For some two centuries English settlements have studded the Guinea and West African coast. Mungo Park and other Britons explored the Upper Niger and the region between that and the west coast; mission stations were established in the Cameroons, and English explorers had ventured into the interior. But France, with her military expeditions and her treaties with native chiefs and her administrative organization, has shut us in on the coast on the north while Germany, again, has done in the Cameroons what we ought to have done long ago. On the other hand, had we contended ourselves with stations at the Cape and Port Elizabeth and Durban, not all our exploring expeditions and sporting parties into the interior, nor even the efforts of our missionaries, could have prevented Portugal from coming down from her stations on the Zambesi and occupying the interior which we had neglected. Even so with India, had we merely contented ourselves with fortified trading stations at Calcutta, Allahabad and Lucknow, Madras and Bombay, Russia, if she had been so minded and had been able to overcome the physical barriers, might with justice have possessed herself of that land which gives an Imperial title to our Queen. While dealing with the region to the south of the Zambesi, reference may be made to the quotation in the Portuguese Minister's despatch from the letter of the Bishop of Bloemfontein with regard to the supply of 1,000 rifles to Lobengula. A communication from the Bishop has been received at the Foreign Office unreservedly withdrawing every word of that letter.

One other point in the despatch referring to Mashonaland may be briefly dealt with. The statement of Mr. Selous is quoted as to many of the Mashona tribes being independent of Lobengula. Mr. Selous is one of the most trustworthy of sporting explorers; at the same time, the evidence of other equally credible witnesses might be adduced against his. But Mr. Selous has quite recently returned to Natal from another expedition into this same Mashonaland; and he tells us that in the very country where Lieutenant Cordon has been making fresh treaties with chiefs, the Portuguese name is almost unknown. And in passing it may be pointed out as a curious circumstance that fresh treaties have been considered necessary in a country where, according to the Portuguese case, Portugal has been supreme for two centuries.

It is only just and courteous that any claims put forward by a Power like Portugal, with whom we have had so many friendly dealings in the past, should be respectfully listened to; but Lord Salisbury should firmly decline to consider the vague historical pretensions adduced in the despatch of the Portuguese Minister, and should bear in mind that Portugal is reported on good authority to have offered to hand over her uncertain claims to Germany if the latter cared to enter the field against England, but Prince Bismarck would have nothing to do with them. The basis of negotiation, if negotiation there is to be, ought to be confined to the transaction of the last 25, or at most 30 years. If the Portuguese can produce documentary evidence to prove that they were during that time in the field before us so far as concerns the region in question, then we are bound to give way; if not, then the only question is how far the river Sabi may be regarded as the British boundary. If Portugal really means to enter upon a new era of commercial and colonial enterprise, we may be sure that Lord Salisbury will do everything he legitimately can to aid her in her good intentions.

With regard to Portuguese claims in the Lake Nayassa region, they are as shadowy as those on the south of the Zambesi. On this point little need be said, as Lord Salisbury has made up his mind to support the prompt action of our Consul, Mr. H. H. Johnston. Only one point need be referred to. If Portugal claims that she has for so long maintained an effective occupation of the region between the Rue and Lake Nyassa and of the country to the west of that lake, where has been her administrative interference during the 25 years or so that British missionaries and British traders have been planting civilization in that region, and developing its resources in the face of Arab slavers and unprincipled native adventurers pretending to be subjects of the Portuguese Government? To the east of the lake, within certain limits, Portugal may have her way, and on points of detail negotiations may be opened both on the south and the west; but no claims put forward by Portugal can for one moment stand in face of the effective British occupation of the past 25 years.

In conclusion, one cannot help remarking on the *naivete* of the Portuguese Minister's despatch, to use a term for which a very simple Anglo-Saxon expression might appropriately be substituted. In some respects Portugal is two centuries behind the age; the despatch shows that she has scarcely emerged from national childhood. The humanitarian and religious sentiments of the despatch do honour to the heart of its compiler, but the practice of the past has not been wholly consistent either with these sentiments or with the zeal and activity of the Portuguese representatives at the anti-slavery conference at Brussels.—*Times*.

GREAT ROBBERIES OF BONDS.

At the Mansion House on Wednesday, the 11th ult., a respectable-looking man, named Hatfield Thomas Turner, 86, Bramblebury-road, Plumstead, of no occupation, was brought up on a warrant charging him with forging and uttering a Chilian bond, of the value of £1,000, with intent to defraud Sir Robert Walter Carden and Co., of Threadneedle-street. The prisoner was further charged with being concerned with Frederick Clarke, living at Peckham, with stealing and receiving, well knowing the same to have been stolen, five South and North Alabama Railroad bonds, of the value of £200 each, stolen from Messrs. Baring Bros., 8, Bishopgate-street, Within, bankers, on or about the month of November, 1883.—Clarke, who was described as a surveyor, was charged with being concerned with Turner in forging and uttering a Chilian bond for £1,000, with intent to cheat and defraud Sir R. W. Carden and Co.; he was further charged with being concerned with Turner in stealing and receiving five South and North Alabama Railroad bonds, value £200 each, the same having been stolen from the bank of Messrs. Baring Bros.— Mr. Bosanquet, on behalf of the Banker Association, said one peculiarity in the case was that the bonds were stolen from Messrs. Baring Bros. six years ago, and, although the usual notices were issued no trace of the bonds could be found until recently, when one of the bonds had been negotiated with Sir R. W. Carden and Co., £945 being advanced on one of them. Inquiry was made which led to the unravelling of the plot. As the prisoners had only just been arrested only formal evidence was given. On Clarke being arrested he admitted that the bonds had passed through his hands, and he said, "It is a nice thing to be looked up for being another man's agent." At Turner's house was found the cheque for £945 received from Messrs. Carden; promissory notes for £150, £75, and £165, a cheque for £196, and a cheque for £400, and various coupons and other documents relating to this and other transactions.—The prisoners were remanded.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO MR. STANLEY.

At the Court of Common Council, London, Mr. Morrison obtained leave of the Court to introduce a motion of which he had not given notice. It was that on the return of Mr. H. M. Stanley to England a reception and address be given to him, and that a *dejeuner* be provided, at a cost not exceeding £1,000. He highly lauded the valour and achievements of Stanley, the results of which would be certain to be of immense value to the city and to all industrial communities. Alderman Sir H. Lawrence seconded the motion in highly eulogistic terms. Mr. Williamson moved an amendment to drop the *dejeuner*, and as Mr. Stanley had already received the freedom of the city, he be invited to the city to receive an address of congratulation, and that the expenses be limited to the sum of £250. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) Mr. Malthouse seconded the amendment, which, on a division, was defeated by a majority of 34 (94 against 60.) Mr. O. C. Morton next moved that Mr. Stanley should be entertained at an evening reception in the Guildhall-buildings at an expense not exceeding £1,500, and that opportunity should be given to as many prominent citizens to be present as possible. The amendment was not seconded, and the motion of Mr. Morrison was agreed to.

The canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, which is only now nearing completion, was begun during the reign of the Emperor Nero, over 1,700 years ago.

BARON TORPHICHEN'S DIVORCE ACTION.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, before Lord Trayner, an action of divorce has been instituted at the instance of the Right Hon. James Walter Sandilands, Baron Torphichen, against the Right Hon. Ellen Frances Gordon, Lady Torphichen, his wife, to have it declared that the defender had been guilty of the crime of adultery, and to divorce her from him. He also seeks to have it found that the defender is a person unfit to have the custody of the children of her marriage with the pursuer; and that the pursuer is entitled to marry any free person sicklike and in the same manner as if he had never been married, or the defender were naturally dead. The pursuer states that he was on the 25th May 1881 married to the defender, a daughter of Lieutenant-General Charles Edward Park Gordon, C.B., who resides at 16, Weighton Road, Anerley. The marriage was celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England in Gibraltar. They thereafter resided at Dunchurch Lodge, near Rugby, and four children were born of the marriage—viz., three sons and one daughter, all of whom are in pupillarity. In the summer of 1889, the defender made the acquaintance of a lieutenant in the army, who was, and still is an entire stranger to the pursuer. The lieutenant paid several visits to the defender at Dunchurch Lodge in the absence from home of the pursuer in July 1889. On the 10th August 1889, the pursuer left Dunchurch for Scotland, and on the same day the defender, unknown to the pursuer, left Dunchurch and joined the lieutenant, and on the 12th August went with him to London, and resided with him at 97, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, until the 20th August. During that time the defender and the lieutenant are said to have lived together as man and wife under the assumed name of Captain and Mrs Bailey. The pursuer had taken apartments at Llandudno for summer quarters for his family; and on the 29th August 1889 he took the defender and his children there. He returned to Dunchurch Lodge on the 2nd September, and the defender remained with the children at Llandudno till 21st September. When in Scotland the pursuer, it is said, for the first time received warning of the defender's conduct, and he immediately returned to Llandudno, when he ascertained that the defender had been going about constantly in the company of a person named Beresford, and that her conduct had caused a public scandal. On the 21st September the defender left Llandudno and returned to her father's house at Anerley, were she resided till the 23rd October. The pursuer at once instituted inquiries as to his wife's conduct, and, it is said, ascertained the facts concerning her already given. He, it is said, also ascertained that the person named Beresford was, in fact, the lieutenant mentioned; that the defender had on the 3rd September taken rooms at the American Hotel, Llandudno, for the lieutenant, stating that he was a cousin, named Captain Beresford; that he had remained there for a period of three weeks, during which time, and while the pursuer was absent in Scotland, the defender was constantly in his company. In the end of September the pursuer went to London, and on the 28th September he went to Anerley to have an interview with the defender's father in regard to what he had discovered about her misconduct. On that day the defender, it is said, confessed to him that she had between the 10th and 20th August 1889 committed infidelity with the lieutenant, and of her own accord she handed to the pursuer a written confession of her misconduct.

The defender states that her correct name is Frances Ellen, and admits that the lieutenant mentioned twice called at Dunchurch Lodge. She denies that in August she lived in London with him as man and wife. She admits that the pursuer came to the defender's father's house and had an interview with him. The alleged confession is referred to *quoad ultra* no admission is made. It is explained that the defender has recently ascertained and now avers that the pursuer has himself been guilty of infidelity. In the months of August and September last the pursuer, it is said, was unfaithful at Rugby with a woman whose name and address are at present unknown to the defender. It is further believed and averred that the pursuer has on other occasions during the present year been unfaithful, and also during the years 1887 and 1888, while he was residing at Dunchurch, near Rugby, with a woman unknown to the defender. The defender says she is in course of raising an action against the pursuer, and that the present action should be sisted in order that that action may be conjoined with it.

When the case came before the Court, Mr. Sym, for the defender, moved that the action be sisted in order that her action might be conjoined with it. Lord Trayner said he could not sist the action in the meantime. If they brought another action, and he then thought it desirable or right, he would continue the proceedings in this action until they were ready to go to proof with both. But in the present state of the record he thought the pursuer was entitled to a proof. His lordship closed the record, and fixed the proof for the 24th January next. Mr. Sym asked his lordship for an interim award of aliment. Since the 21st September she had received £65, and that, he considered, was not adequate in view of the position of the parties. He understood that the pursuer's income was over £3000 a year. Counsel asked an interim aliment of £100, and in regard to expenses he moved for an award of £50. The Dean of Faculty, for the pursuer, said that as to expenses there was nothing to trouble his lordship. As to aliment the lady had been receiving from her husband £10 a fortnight, and he was quite willing to go on paying that. The children were staying with the pursuer and his income was only something like £2,000 yearly £10 a fortnight counsel thought was a very reasonable amount of aliment for a lady living alone. Mr. Sym.—I think that sum quite inadequate for a person in the position of the defender. Lord Trayner.—She has not to keep up any establishment. The Dean of Faculty.—She is living with her father. Mr Sym.—She is living in lodgings in Ebury Street, London. Ultimately on the suggestion of his lordship the Dean of Faculty agreed to pay the defender £30 a month in name of aliment and £50 towards expenses.

THE LONDON SUBWAY PROTEST.

The proposal to construct a railway under the centre of Oxford-street has certainly not met with the favour of all the inhabitants. Indeed, a large meeting was held recently at the Marylebone Court-house to protest against it.—Mr. Donaldson, who presided, reminded the meeting that it was proposed to construct two railways, one by the London Central Subway Railway, for which a tunnel would have to be made within three or four feet of the roadway, and the other by the Central London Railway, for which it was proposed to lay another tunnel at a depth of 35 feet or even deeper. The Railway Companies contemplated taking over any lands and houses that they pleased, or such portion of them as they required, and also proposed that the London County Council should contribute a certain fund towards making and maintaining the railways, while the profit that might accrue from the undertaking would be given to the Railway Companies, and nothing would be given the ratepayers, who provided part of the money. He hoped prompt action would be taken to show the Railway Companies that that outrage on their rights and property could not be perpetrated with impunity.—Mr. L. W. Blackman, who represented Messrs. Mappin and Webb, proposed a resolution condemning the proposal to construct a subway railway under Oxford-street, and urging that the obstruction to traffic during its construction would entail serious loss on the persons inhabiting houses along the line of route. The resolution further declares that such a subway was not required for public convenience, and expressed an earnest hope that the local authority would not give up public property for the purposes of private speculation. This resolution was carried with one dissentient. Other resolutions were carried; these formally constituted a Committee, and invested it with power to take such measures as might be deemed necessary to oppose the scheme.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARDIFF.

The Cardiff *Western Mail* gives some account of a magnificent scheme, which would make Cardiff not only, as she has been hitherto an exporting port, but would give her absolute guarantee of enormous traffic which could be transported from the Cardiff Docks in Cardiff-built ships and constructed of Cardiff made materials by Cardiff workmen. The Bute Ship-building Engineering, and Dry Dock Company has now accommodation for the building of ten vessels simultaneously. The *Mail* says that in a very short time a large amount of new capital will be put into the concern, and among the most influential proprietors will be the trustees of the Marquis of Bute. With the Bute Dock Company's cordiality with the Taff Vale Company coal will thus be cut, carried by rail, and shipped in vessels all under one interest, and what makes the matter the more important is that it means an immense impetus to the industries of the port. With regard to the shipbuilding part of the scheme, the steel plates will be obtained from the New Dowlais Works. When the entire scheme has been matured it goes without saying (our contemporary declares) that a vast increase in population and all that tends to make prosperity may be expected.

NEXT SEASON'S CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

At the annual meeting of cricket secretaries at Lord's, which was held last month, Mr. H. Perkins, the secretary of the M. C. C, who was in the chair, opened the business by reading the dates for the Oxford v. Cambridge matches, June 30, and Eton v. Harrow, July 11 and 12; while he stated that it was proposed to set apart May 19 and following days for the North v. South (J. West's benefit) at head quarters.— Mr. Alcock then read out the provisional list of engagements to that he had arranged for the Australians. They open their tour at Lord Sheffield's park, at Fletching, Sussex, on May 8, and then meet Warwickshire at Birmingham. After this they play an England eleven, at Mr. Laverton's seat at Westbury, then at Oxford against the Dark Blues; and afterwards, on May 19, make their first appearance in London at the Oval *v.* Surrey. Then a tour in the North fixture in Whit-week, at Sheffield *v.* Yorkshire, and Manchester *v.* Lancashire, follow; and then a big contest in town, *v.* M. C. C. and Ground (June 2.) This is limited to couple of days, on account of the Derby on the Wednesday. Cambridge University, Leicestershire, and Notts were to be next opposed, and then the South at the Oval and the Players at Lord's. A second fixture *v.* Yorkshire is to be played at Bradford, then the North at Manchester, and Derbyshire at Derby brings us to the month of July. On the date of the first Gentleman *v.* Players' match, which takes place at the Oval on July 3 (the Lord's match following on the 7th of the month,) a mixed Eleven (an England team) is to be encountered at Stoke-on-Trent. The rest of the tour, Mr. Alcock stated, included several doubtful dates, including those at Brighton and at Lord's v. Middlesex. Gloucestershire were to be met at Bristol in July, and Cheltenham during the Festival Week in August; Kent at Canterbury on the Bank Holiday, and Lord Londesborough's England Eleven at Scarborough, in the course of the Carnival there in September. The three representative England v. Australia fixtures are—July 20, at Lord's; August 11, at the Oval; and August 25, at Manchester; while, with the permission of the M. C. C., a contest would be played at Lord's on September 8, the whole proceeds of which would be handed over for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund. The meeting then proceeded to the arrangement of fixtures Notts v. Yorkshire matches will be played on June 16th, at Sheffield, and August 7th, at Nottingham; Notts v. Lancashire, at Nottingham, June 28; and at Manchester, August 28th; Notts v. Surrey being played on the two Bank Holidays, May 26th at Nottingham, and August 4th at the Oval. After lunch, at a meeting of the representatives of the eight first-class counties it was decided that the County Championship should be calculated on the following lines: The drawn games should be left out of the calculation entirely; that the loses should be deducted from the wins, and the counties placed according to the preponderances of points. This is the first time that the counties have recognised the existence of a championship among them: The second-class counties unanimously decided to adopt the same plan.—Mr. Ellison proposed, and Mr. Swire seconded, that the umpires for the Australian matches should be appointed in the same manner as in inter-country fixtures. Carried without opposition. This is also an important move, and one likely to be received with general satisfaction.

Quite a formidable agenda-paper was submitted to the County Cricket Council, at its annual general meeting. Lord Harris, was in the chair.

The Chairman stated that he sent to Mr. Boyle as soon as he heard of the proposed Australians' visit saying that he thought the County Council should be approached, Lancashire had written him asking that a special meeting should be called. He had replied, that by the rules, the requisition should receive a certain number of signatures of Counties. In the meantime, however, they had heard from Mr. Alcock that the Australians were coming, and there the matter dropped. Messrs. Alcock (Surrey) and Swire (Lancashire) having addressed the meeting, explaining the course of events, the latter moved "That the Australians be invited to visit England in 1890, and the council will do their best to secure for them a representative list of matches.

Mr. Shuter (Surrey) seconded, and the motion was carried *nem con*, It should be mentioned that Lancashire County had, previous to communicating with Lord Harris, passed a resolution to the effect that the visit next year was not desirable, but that they did so out of no discourtesy to the Antipodeans, and were sure that a hearty welcome would again await them when they appeared at Old Trafford.

It was proposed by Lord Harris, "That it will be convenient if, in future, cricket teams proposing to arrange a tour in England first obtain the consent of the County Cricket Clubs." In doing so he said the matter had already been brought under their notice, and what had occurred showed the necessity of at any rate an act of courtesy to the County Council, advising them early of their intention. His words at a dinner held a couple of years ago at South Kensington had been misconstrued into a support of a biennial visit. This was far from his intention, and he thought the team should not come until they had an assurance that it would be a representative one, which the last one could scarcely be termed.—Mr. Swire supported the resolution, and after Dr. W. G. Grace had stated that he thought the two previous speakers had rather underrated the capabilities of the 1888 team, which beat England in one of the representative matches, the motion was carried without discussion. Mr. Smith moved on behalf of Derbyshire the adoption of three proposals relating to the question of imported players:—(1.) So long as any county, which is affiliated to the County Cricket Council, requires the services of any of its duly qualified players, such players shall not be allowed to play for another county. (2.) In the event of any dispute arising between any county and any of its players as to the construction or enforcement of the above rule, such dispute must be referred to the Committee of the County Cricket Council, and their decision shall be final. (3.) These rules shall take effect as from the first day of March, 1890, and shall not be retrospective. Taking the proposals *seriatim*, Mr. Smith referred to what occurred with Warwickshire over the Davidson business.—Dr. W. G. Grace seconded; Mr. Ellison supported; but Lord Harris warned the Council against carrying any resolution of the kind, as there was no guarantee to the professionals to have a retaining fee from the county which thus held a claim upon their services.—Messrs. Turner and Webbe, while agreeing that it was despicable for a county to take away a player who was appearing regularly for another, considered it was interfering with freedom of contract.—Mr. Smith pointed out that clause 2 obviated any such hardship as the chairman had pointed out; but on a division the clause was rejected by 7 to 5, and the whole proposal, therefore, fell to the ground.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH ON THE FREEDOM OF LABOUR.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a vote of confidence in the Government passed at a meeting of the Salisbury Habitation of the Primrose League, Bristol, said that freedom of labour, thanks to the legislation passed by the Conservative Government, meant freedom of working men to combine as they chose without any fear of the interference of the law, to combine for their mutual advantage in dealing with their employer. But freedom of labour meant also this—that a working man was perfectly free if he chose to work for an employer, or not to work for him if he did not like the terms the employer offered. It also meant that any other working man had an equal right to come in and say, "You have rejected these terms, but I may accept them." If the freedom be disregarded, if it was put aside and made inoperative by intimidation or violence, they had then in the country the first and most dangerous step in destroying the liberty of the subject, which was England's greatest boast. For a time it was possible that this doctrine might be unpopular with some leaders of the working men, with some working men themselves. If it was so, he was convinced that it could only be from want of thought and consideration of the enormously important issues that were involved in it, and in that freedom which was their birthright. It was, then, the duty of all those in authority, of the Government and the Opposition, of municipal authorities and electors, to join in supporting that freedom, and to join to their utmost power in determining that it should not be destroyed by intimidation or violence.

In a village of the Government of Kieff, there lived a Jewish innkeeper. During the night, when the family were asleep, a gang of ruffians set the house on fire, after having first cut off all means of egress. The innkeeper awoke, and rising hastily, found his dwelling surrounded by flames. After several attempts, during which the man was fearfully burnt, he found it impossible to rescue his family, so that he alone escaped; his wife, two young children, and a youth of twenty perishing in the flames.

One of the Chicago city Judges remarked recently that "of all the boys in the Reform School at Pontiac, Illinois, and in the various reformatories in the city, 95 per cent. are the children of parents who died through drink, or became criminals through the same cause."

WILL THE BRAZILIAN PROVINCES HOLD TOGETHER?

A *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent thus relates "A chat at the offices of the *South American Journal*":—

The telegrams received from Brazil from day to day continue to be of a most reassuring character. The new Government is being recognized by the States on the American Continent, and after due diplomatic delays Europe will no doubt follow in their wake. As to the component parts of Brazil, there is no sign as yet of any secession movement. All the provinces are reported to have signified their acquiescence in the new order of things, and whether they hold together or dissolve there is no expectation that separation will be brought about by any attempt to re-establish the Crown. If any cleavage occurs it will be from an absence of common interests, and the belief entertained in certain provinces that they could do better if they got rid of the less prosperous, or if the north and south separated and two independent States were formed. They are spread over such an immense area that there is little sense of common interest, and patriotism is not a specially active force with the Brazilians. Separation, therefore, is one of the possibilities which those interested in Brazil have prominently before them. To obtain some information, statistical and otherwise, as to the respective provinces, a representative called at the offices of the *South American Journal* and met Mr. Charles Dunlop and Mr. John Samson, who are the conductors of that paper, and gathered up what they had bearing on the question.

"Nobody can speak with certainty," said Mr. Dunlop, "about the future of the country. Some people, and amongst them Mr. Morrice, who wrote to the *Times* in that sense, are of opinion that the vast area over which the ex-Emperor ruled for so long will not hold together, and that certain of the provinces might amalgamate with the surrounding Republics, while others became separate and independent States. Against the realization of this view, however, account must be taken of the fact that between the descendants of the Portuguese and Spanish settlers there still exists a strong and traditional hostility which, if it does not amount to positive hatred, is nevertheless far removed from a sentiment of friendship. For the present, at least, the Portuguese and Spanish populations are as little likely to amalgamate as water with oil. The trade advantages, of course, might eventually overcome the antagonism of race. In the case of Uruguay and the adjoining Brazilian provinces—Rio Grande do Sul more particularly—an amalgamation, some persons think, might be mutually beneficial, but a movement in this direction would produce jealousy in the sister Republics, and lead to grave complications. There would be more than one candidate for the territorial spoils of the Empire if once the bonds of federal unity gave way. I am, however, convinced that this will not take place."

THE LATEST STATISTICS.

After a free conversation as to the prospects of the country, our friends placed at our disposal the latest statistics in their possession, and from these we are enabled to present some information as to the individual provinces. The dimensions of the Empire, as every one knows, are enormous, being about equal to the whole of Europe and as nearly as possible fourteen times as large as France. The coast line is nearly 4,000 miles long. The power of the central Government is concentrated in Rio de Janeiro, and the army of eleven to twelve thousand men are mainly stationed there. Practically the railways are confined to the coast provinces, and as yet there is no great trunk line, although one is projected. About 5,550 miles are present being worked, 1,250 miles are in course of construction, 2,125 miles have been approved, and concessions have been granted for nearly 3,000 miles more. The provinces at a distance from the seaboard are at reached mainly by the waterways, the Amazon, which the ex-Emperor threw open to the whole world, being the principal means of internal communication. The only chief towns not connected by telegraphs are those of the provinces of Matto Grosso, Goyaz, and Amazonas, and arrangements are being made to construct lines to those distant parts.

THE DIVISION OF TRADE.

With respect to trade, Rio de Janeiro absorbs about 44 per cent. of the whole foreign and interprovincial trade of Brazil. The import trade in 1885-86 was officially valued at £22,600,000, the export at £22,700,000 and the interprovincial at £15,200,000. This was divided between seventeen of the provinces in the following proportions:—

	£		£
Rio de Janeiro.	26,640,000	Alagoas	840,000
Sao Paulo	6,500,000	Parahyba	450,000
Pernambuco ...	5,300,000	Parana	420,000
Bahia	5,230,000	Santa Catharina.	400,000
Rio Grande do Sul	4,100,000	Rio Grande do Norte	360,000
Para	4,000,000	Espirito Santo...	320,000
Amazonas	2,200,000	Piauhy	240,000
Maranhao	1,400,000		
Ceara	1,200,000		60,500,000
Sergipe	900,000		

The six principal exports of Brazil are coffee, sugar cotton, hides, tobacco, and indiarubber. Coffee takes the premier place, and to-day Brazil furnishes about half of the coffee exported from all the countries of the world. The shipments of cane sugar have declined very much, and cotton has been subject to great fluctuations, but shows a disposition to revive. Hides and indiarubber are not now at their highest points, but the cultivation of tobacco is extending. The following table gives the average of the three years 1884-1887:—

Coffee.....	£17,792,000	Tobacco.....	777,000
Sugar.....	2,030,000	Indiarubber	1,045,000
Cotton	1,243,000		
Hides..... ..	692,000		
			£23,579,000

Great Britain took last year Brazilian products to the value of £5,185,000, and we exported to Brazil 6¼ millions' worth.

The external debt of the Empire is reckoned at about 23½ millions sterling, but there is also an internal debt of nearly 50 millions, for which Rio de Janeiro is mainly responsible.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MANCHESTER.

A collision took place on the 7th ulto. on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Victoria Station, Manchester. The 10-45 train from Manchester to Bacup, which goes along the route for some distance, left Victoria Station punctually, and had proceeded about 1,000 yards when it ran into a pilot engine at the rear of a stationary train. A violent collision took place. The two engines were badly damaged. The guard's van was knocked on to the opposite line. The first passenger carriage, containing second-class compartments, was telescoped, and two other carriages, with a number of goods waggons, were thrown off the line. The first carriage contained no passengers, but there were several in the compartments immediately behind. About 20 of them were severly shaken and bruised. A scene of considerable confusion ensued. The dead body of the stoker of the Bacup train, Ahraham Riley, a married man, aged about 30, was speedily discovered lying under the *debris*. The alarm which was felt was intensified by the sound of the approach of a passenger train from Bury to Manchester. It was travelling at a good pace along the line which, a few moments before, was open but was now blocked by the derailed guard's van, and the *debris* from the broken waggons and carriages. Seeing that something was wrong the driver slackened speed as much as possible, but was unable to prevent contact with the obstruction. The Bury train also was violently shaken, and the driver of the engine and some of the passengers were injured, though happily not seriously so. It was not until two o'clock on Sunday that the lines were completely cleared. Three men were removed to the Manchester Infirmary, and remained there under treatment. All the others were able to proceed home after having their injuries dressed. The latest account states that the pointsman declares that the signals were against the driver of the Bacup train, and that the mistake he made in disregarding them caused the disaster.

Mr. John Addington Symonds, the well-known art historian, critic and poet, lives at a large and handshme chalet which he built and has named Am Hof, at Dave's Platz, high up among the Alps. The air there is peculiarly dry and equable, and exactly suits his complaint.

When Mr. Edison's agent exhibited his phonograph before the Emperor Francis Joseph, the latter was—so Continental rumour has it—willing to hear Bismarck's voice, but refused to hear Von Moltke's. Archduke Albert, the victor of Custozza, also declined to hear Von Moltke speak.

Ladies will in all probability be admitted next session to at least one of the house dinners of the National Liberal Club, and it is probable, too, that the guest of the evening will be Mrs. Gladstone—in recognition of the political activity of the Women's Liberal Federation.

A NEW TELEPHONE.

A new mechanical telephone of great power and clearness has been invented by Mr. Lemuel [illegible] of Boston, United States of America, and a line three-and-a-quarter miles in length has been set up in England between the Finchley-road and Hendon stations on the Midland Railway. This telephone, says the *Times*, is perfectly independent of electrical aids, being simply a wire, either single or double, connected at each end to a cheap instrument of very simple construction, which forms both a transmitter and a receiver. The wire, moreover, is not insulated and need not be kept in tension, the system working perfectly well when the wire is quite slack. The telephone will act equally well whether the wire be simply suspended from supports in the air or laid partially through the ground, or submerged in water, a naked wire in all cases being employed. The operating instrument consists of a circular wooden box, about 5in. in diameter and about the same depth, and having a circular aperture at the front end. Just inside this front end is a metallic disc, having a small hole in the centre and immediately behind the disc are arranged, circumferentially, a number of small coiled wire springs, held at one end only, and free to vibrate when actuated by any external impulse. These springs are so arranged that they produce harmonised vibrations, and their function is to magnify or accumulate upon the line wire the vibrations set up by sounds impinging upon the disc. These sounds are transmitted by the line wire, which is attached to the instrument, to a second and precisely similar instrument. Here the sounds are heard very distinctly and at considerable distances from the instrument, according as they are powerful or otherwise. Musical notes are transmitted with equal facility and clearness, whether produced by the voice or by instruments.

A private demonstration of the capabilities of the pulsion telephone for its work recently took place, at which some 40 scientific and other gentlemen were present. The party first proceeded by special train to the Finchley-road Station, where the pulsion line commences, the telephone instrument being placed in the telegraph testing cabin of the Midland Company. The naked wire is carried thence by the telegraph posts along the line to Hendon, three-and-a-quarter miles distant, insulators being dispensed with. The attention of the operator at Hendon was drawn by a magneto bell signal and also by rapping on the instrument, the bell only being required should the operator at either end be absent from the room. Conversations were kept up between the two operators, and a small musical box was played against the Hendon instrument, all the sounds being distinctly heard at distances from the instrument which varied according to the intensity of the sounds. From Finchley the party proceeded to West-End Station, where an experimental line of 800ft. is fixed up between a signal box at the station and another on a goods siding. The wire in this instance was quite slack, and several feet of it about midway of its length were embedded in a heap of moist earth. Conversations were here readily maintained, and it was stated that the railway officials often found the telephone very useful in communicating one with the other. Proceeding to Child's-hill Station, which is about midway between Finchley and Hendon, experiments of a different nature were then made. These consisted in tapping the line, to effect which a hat was simply placed against the telephone wire in the open air and was spoken into by the operator, who, after calling the attention of the operator at Hendon by rapping on the wire, kept up a running conversation with him. The answers came readily and distinctly, and when given in a loud tone and high pitch of voice were perfectly audible a hundred feet away from the hat.

The remarkable powers of the system and its usefulness in case of a railway accident, or in other circumstances where a telephone station is not at hand having been demonstrated, the party moved on to Hendon. There, in the grounds of the Welsh Harp Hotel, they found several lines of wire set up. One of these was laid from one cabin to another on the opposite shore of the large lake in an oblique direction, the line being about a third of a mile in length, the naked wire resting on the bottom of the lake. Messages were here passed to and fro between the operators as freely and as clearly as in the previous experiments. On another line the telephone conductor on its way from one cabin to the other was in several places tightly twisted two or three times around the smaller branches of trees and carried at sharp angles to the cabin. The results of working were as satisfactory as before, the ticking of a watch in one cabin being clearly heard in the other. The last experiment consisted in switching the instrument on and on to different lines of wire, showing the ease with which the pulsion telephone lent itself to the purpose of general intercommunication. The results of the experiments from first to last fully substantiated the claims made for this system, and demonstrated its extreme sensitiveness, combined with its simplicity and practical usefulness. The system has been brought out in the United States about a year ago, and has there come into considerable use. It has been introduced in this country by the British Pulsion Telephone Company, of 22, Basinghall-street, London.

THE AUTHOR OF "CASTE."

A collection of "The Principal Dramas of Thomas William Robertson" has been published, under the editorship of the author. The two substantial volumes which contain them to be attractive to many more than those intimately interested in the drama. Here the authoritative text, with original cast and stage directions, of plays which have given to thousands of theatre-goers during the last of a century. "Caste," "Ours," "School," "M. P." "Play," "Home," "Society," "Progress," "The Nightingale," "Dreams," "Progress," "The Nightingale," "Birth," "Dreams," "Progress," "The Nightingale," others which can scarcely be said to hold though some of them deserve to do so. What ful how well they all read. So large a proportion of the "Caste" pieces has due popularity of the "Caste" pieces has due mode in which they have been acted especially on the observance of the stage directions as regards "business" that it is to find them so full of the "literature" of Robertson's dialogue has not the of Sheridan's or Gilbert's or even the ness of Albery's or Byron's; but it has tenderness, more sympathetic humour them. The plots are slight and even character-drawing is firm and clear qualities of the plays are great. N. S capabilities of the stage more Robertson did.

Nor is this so very remarkable. in his blood. He was the descendant line of histrionic ancestors, male great grandfather was an actor, "h This Mr. Robertson had three sons and George—of whom the first two was a favourite comedian at York visited it in 1765. He in turn whom the third, William, also marrying a young actress of becoming the father, not "Caste," but of Mrs. Kendal, Mi (now at the Comedy), Miss Eliz Georgina Robertson (both well-k cee), Mr. Craven Robertson, a artists. It is not generally kn W. Robertson was in his early started as a school usher at Ut ed to the stage on which he ha one time he was prompter for Mdme. Vestris at the Olympic he appeared with his wife, Plymouth, in pantomime. Sh ted the profession, and devot ing and other literary wo Night's Adventure," had be pic in 1851; but his first gr till 1864, when "David "Society" followed in 18 "Caste" in 1867; and of H main facts are well known.

Some day, no doubt, a fu will be published. Until th reader may well be cont interesting memoir which sou, and which forms a lection of his plays. A p as frontispiece to the work will be found ex Honey, E. A. Sothern, Bancroft, and Mr. John associated with Robertso

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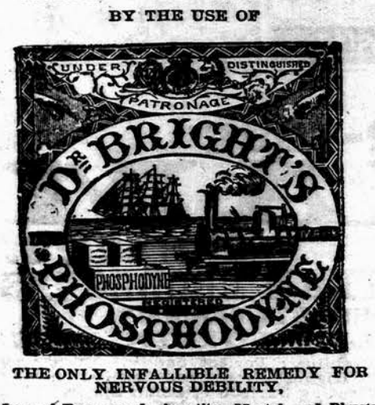

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